

*Citywide Strategy for Youth Development:
making Boston a safe and hopeful place for all youth*

REPORT OF THE 2001 BOSTON YOUTH SURVEY

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2001 Boston Youth Survey Report

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Survey Sample

- The 2001 Boston Youth Survey obtained the responses of 2,599 teens from two major sources: the Boston Public Schools summer school/transitional programs (59% of the total sample) and various summer jobs programs (41%). *(See Table 1 in Appendix)* These two samples differed in a number of respects, including the following: the summer school sample was older, had disproportionately more black and Latino teens and fewer multi-racial/ethnic and white teens, was more likely to have Boston Public School (BPS) than private/METCO/charter school (P/M/C) teens, and was more likely to have immigrant teens. *(See Table 3)*
- The survey was further analyzed by the following demographic groups: gender, age, race/ethnicity, type of school attended, immigrant status, sexual orientation and neighborhoods whose samples totaled more than 100. *(See Table 2)*
- The survey sample was not randomly distributed, but it does describe a fairly broad sample of the teen population in the city *(see Table 2 for comparison to US Census figures)*. However, it cannot be assumed that the sample is representative of Boston teens. This is especially true for some of the racial/ethnic groups, because they are not distributed proportionally between the summer school and summer job samples. *(See Table 4)*

School and Education

- Only 42% of respondents* reported doing more than one hour of homework a night. A higher proportion of both P/M/C teens (54%) and BPS summer job teens (47%) than BPS summer school teens (34%) spent more than one hour a night on their homework.
- 80% of all teens,* up from 70% in 2000, and about 85% of the 13-14 year olds, who took the MCAS exam said they took it seriously.
- Three in four teens* plan to continue their education after high school graduation. The two major barriers to reaching their educational goal were laziness (29%)* and low grades (26%).* (NOTE: Cost was not included in this survey as a barrier.) Only one in four saw no barriers that would keep them from reaching their educational goal.
- Seven in ten teens reported that getting good grades was important or very important to their peers and friends; only one in ten* said it wasn't important.
- Nearly one in four respondents* reported not missing any days of school for reasons other than sickness. 35% missed seven days or more,* an increase from 28% in the 2000 survey. By far the reason most cited by teens for missing school was because they overslept or were too tired (42%).*

* All asterisks in this "Summary of Findings" indicate there is a difference of at least five percentage points between summer school and summer job teen samples. (This standard is arbitrary and is not meant to imply statistical significance.) See the full text in this report for the actual percentages for the two samples.

Technology

- Three in four (75%)* of all respondents had access to the Internet at home, an increase from 61% in the 2000 survey sample. The “digital divide” still exists between white and Asian teens, on the one hand, and Latino and black teens on the other, but was narrowed considerably, as at least 70% of all racial/ethnic groups reported having Internet access at home.
- One in three reported having a computer in his or her room; 43% have their own cellphone.

Out-of-school and Extra-curricular Activities

- Nearly half of the teens reported most frequently spending their after-school time in unstructured and unsupervised ways: hanging out with friends (29%)* or going home alone (18%). Only 10% attended a school- or community-based program most frequently after school. But, 37%* of the respondents participated in a community-based program any amount of time after school, third in frequency behind hanging out with friends (58%) and going home along (39%).
- The two reasons most often cited for not attending an after-school program were lack of interest (28%) and work (22%)*. The three leading interests in types of after-school activities were music (26%), dance (23%), and working out (19%). Females were generally more interested than males in a wide variety of after-school activities.
- Similar to the 2000 survey, nearly half (47%) of teens* participated in a team sport, but males were more likely to do so than females, and white teens were most likely to participate of all the racial/ethnic groups.
- Nearly half of all teen respondents reported working after school,* 17% for twenty or more hours a week.*
- Four in ten (39%) teens* reported doing community service or volunteer work during the prior six months, a decrease from 44% in the 2000 survey. The summer job sample continued a decline from the 1999 and 2000 samples: 60% to 52% to 46%.

Adults in Their Lives

- 86% of the sample reported living with their mother or another female parent, while 48% reported living with their father or another male parent.
- Four in five (79%) were able to talk with their parents about most things and were satisfied with communication with their mother, while only 54% were satisfied with communication with their

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father,* in part because 22% had no contact with him.* Males were more satisfied than females with communication with their father. Gay, lesbian, bi-sexual and transgender (GLBT) teens were the least satisfied with communication with either parent.

- Three in four teens reported no contact during the previous year with the MBTA police,* while 57% reported no contact with the Boston police (both figures higher than the 2000 survey). Black, Latino and Cape Verdean teens were more likely than Asian, white or multi-racial/ethnic teens to report no contact with both police forces. Of those who had contact, 41%-42% said they were mostly or always treated with respect, while one in three* reported never being treated with respect.

Emotional Well-Being

- Two in three (66%) of all teen respondents reported feeling hopeful for their future during the prior month all, most or a lot of the time, an increase from 60% in the 2000 survey sample. Black teens had the highest rate of hopefulness (71%), while Asian teens had the lowest (49%).
- Similar to the 2000 sample, one in four teens (25%) reported feeling depressed during the prior month all, most or a lot of the time. Female (29%), GLBT (52%), questioning (i.e., not sure about their sexual orientation) (48%), older (29%), Asian (39%), multi-racial/ethnic (30%), Cape Verdean (30%) and immigrant (30%) teens were more likely than their respective counterparts to report frequent feelings of depression.
- The most frequently cited source of stress for teens was related to homework and grades (41%),* followed by conflict with parents/family members, death/illness/injury of family member, conflict with boyfriend/girlfriend,* conflict with friends, and not enough time to do everything (28% - 32%). Most teens (56%) reported experiencing between one and three stresses during the prior six months; 18% reported eight or more stresses.* Females, older, white and GLBT teens were more likely than their counterparts to report stress in their lives, while recent immigrants, higher risk and questioning teens were less likely than their counterparts.
- If they felt stressed, teens would by far go to friends (54%) and family members (44%) rather than other adults – counselor, teacher, religious leader – or hot lines. They were more likely to choose positive ways of handling stress, including relaxation and getting support or advice from friends, than negative ones, like keeping feelings to themselves or doing things they would later regret. 44% felt they handled stress well, while another 37%* felt they only sometimes handled it well. Of the 56% who didn't feel or sometimes felt that they handled stress well, 73%* reported negative impact of the stress on their school performance and 66%* on their emotional well-being.

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Safety

- The vast majority of teens felt safe in a variety of locations,* ranging from 95% in their home to 66% in the MBTA, virtually identical figures to the 2000 survey. White teens felt safest in nearly all the locations, while immigrants, particularly recent immigrants, GLBT, and higher-risk teens felt less safe than their counterparts in nearly every place.
- Nearly four in ten teens (38%)* did not witness any violence in the previous year, up from 26% in the 2000 survey sample. Contrary to their perceptions of safety, white teens were more likely than their counterparts to have witnessed violence of the majority of types listed, while recent immigrants were less likely than their counterparts to have witnessed most types of violence.
- 25% perceived gang activity as very serious in their school and 30% in their neighborhood,* while an additional 36% saw it as somewhat serious in both locations. White teens were least likely to perceive the seriousness of gang activity in either place, while Cape Verdean teens were most likely to have reported it as a very serious problem in their neighborhood (though less so than in the 2000 survey).
- Most teens believed there was drug use and a drug problem in their neighborhood. Marijuana was perceived as, by far, the drug most used (59%), but alcohol (41%) was cited almost as often as marijuana (49%) as a drug causing problems. White teens were more likely by far of their counterparts to identify alcohol, tobacco, heroin, club drugs and OxyContin as drugs that cause problems in their neighborhood.
- 58% of the respondents (63% of females and 53% of males) perceived dating violence as a problem.

Health

- 35% of the teens reported exercising aerobically at least five days during the previous week, 61% at least three days. 18% reported not exercising at all, particularly females (23%).
- 77% of the respondents reported having health insurance coverage; 7% did not and 16% weren't sure, similar to the 2000 survey sample.
- 86% of all respondents reported having a physical exam, and nearly three in four* reported visiting the dentist in the previous year.

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INTRODUCTION

The fourth Boston Youth Survey was conducted in the summer of 2001 as a way of continuing to gather vital information about the status of youth for the *Citywide Strategy for Youth Development* project, initiated by Mayor Menino and his Office of Community Partnerships, under the direction of Juanita Wade, also chief of the city's Human Services Cabinet. In 1998, when the project began, there were insufficient data measuring the assets, or strengths, of young people in Boston. In addition, there were little data of any kind on younger, middle school-age teens, and on teens not in the public schools. Thus, a new survey was developed and administered through the Mayor's Youth Summit and over 30 community-based organizations. A report of that first survey was issued in the fall of 1998.

It was the intent of this project to survey youth in a similar manner on a regular basis, so as to have the tools to measure Boston's progress as a city in improving the lives of its youth. In the summer of 1999, the survey was revised for content and administration, based on the previous year's experience. Questions were added to obtain new data around some of the key issues, like mental health, that had emerged through the assessment process of the *Citywide Strategy for Youth Development* over the previous year. City departments, like police, schools, and arts, were also offered the opportunity to have a few questions added to help them in their programming. Concurrently, some questions from the first survey were removed with the intent of rotating them into subsequent surveys.

The administration of the survey was also simplified, reaching young people at summer job sites, which made for a broader sample than the previous year. The Department of Youth Services was added as a site in order to broaden the sample to include more "high-risk" youth. This method of administration, however, did not allow for teens under the age of 14 to be surveyed. The 1998 and 1999 surveys each reached a sample of nearly 1,000 teens.

The 2000 survey was similarly revised for content and administration. However, it underwent a major change by including Boston Public Schools' summer school teens, both those participating in the 8th grade transition classes and those in the high school program. There were two major results of this change: the sample size more than doubled to over 2,200 teens, and the survey reached a broader part of the teen population, at least as defined by what they did during the summer.

This 2001 survey was similar to the 2000 survey in administration both to summer school and summer job samples. The total number of valid survey responses increased to 2,599. There were changes in the questions asked, beyond rotating some questions in and out from previous years, as follows: a new section on stress; expansion of substance abuse, after-school and technology sections; a new question on exercise; and changes in demographic categories, especially ethnicity. This survey was the first to be analyzed by the sexual orientation indicated by the teen respondents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This youth survey is an interdepartmental project of the Research and Policy Unit of the new city department, the Boston Centers for Youth and Families, formerly the Boston Community Centers, Mayor's Office of Community Partnerships, Recreation Department and Boston Two-to-Six After-School Initiative. City departments involved in reviewing and/or administering the 2001 survey included the Boston Public Health Commission, Boston Parks and Recreation Department, Boston

Police Department, Boston Public Schools, Boston Community Centers, Boston Two-to-Six After-School Initiative, Mayor's Office of New Bostonians, Mayor Youth Council and other divisions within the Office of Community Partnerships. External organizations included the Private Industry Council, Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD), Health Care for All and the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services. Teen groups reviewing and commenting on the survey questions included the Mayor's Youth Council and Health Care for All.

Thanks to the following individuals for also providing input and feedback: Dan Correia, Cuong Hoang, Darrell LeMar, and Juanda Johnson-Taylor, Office of Community Partnerships; Patty McMahon and Dawn Newcomb, Mayor's Youth Council; Rheanna Platt, Health Care for All; Trinh Nguyen, Office of New Bostonians; Karen Hacker, MD, Boston Public Health Commission; Kay Walsh, Boston Against Drugs; and William Kelley, Boston Public Schools.

Special thanks to Mary Ostrem, DrPH, Eleni Digenis-Bury, MPH, Leslie Chen and Dan Dooley of the Research Office of the Boston Public Health Commission for serving as the partner with OCP in the entry and analysis of the data. Dan Correia of OCP designed the survey and oversaw its distribution. Printing of the survey was done by the Copy Center in City Hall.

This project was overseen and this report was written and edited by Jerry Mogul, MS in Public Health, Director of Research and Policy in the Boston Centers for Youth & Families. Charts were designed by John Harris, EdM, of JT Harris Consulting Associates, from the 2000 Boston Youth Survey. Eleni Digenis-Bury and Amy Troxell of the Boston Public Health Commission's Research Office were most generous with their time and expertise in suggesting final edits to this report. The Boston Centers for Youth & Families is solely responsible for the content and format of this report.

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SURVEY SAMPLE

A total of 2,599 valid surveys were analyzed. 59% of them were summer school teens, while 41% were summer job teens. *(See Table 1 in the Appendix for the source of the survey returns.)* A random sampling of the population was only attempted with the 8th grade transition summer school sample by asking each administrator to randomly select one classroom in the school building to be surveyed; for all other sites, a broad representation of teens was sought.

All the survey questions were analyzed by whether the teens were from the summer job or summer school sample, as well by the following demographic groupings: age, gender, ethnicity, school status, neighborhood, sexual orientation and length of time lived in the United States. These independent variables are grouped and defined as follows, as they are used in the report:

<i>Gender:</i>	Male and female
<i>Age:</i>	14 and under, 15-16, 17-18, 19 and older
<i>Race/Ethnicity:</i> ¹	Asian, Black (includes African-American and Caribbean), Cape Verdean, Latino, Bi- or Multi-racial/ethnic, and White.
<i>School:</i>	Boston Public School (BPS) student (including a further comparison between BPS summer school and BPS summer job teens); private/METCO/charter (P/M/C) school student; and “higher risk” teens, which includes alternative school student, out-of-school working teen, out-of-school not working teen, and GED student.
<i>Time in US:</i>	U.S.-born, recent immigrant (lived in US four years or less), longer-term immigrant (lived in US more than four years).
<i>Neighborhood:</i>	Data were analyzed only for those neighborhoods with a sample size of 100 or more: Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, Roxbury, Roslindale, South Boston, South End, and four Dorchester areas based on zip codes – Grove Hall (02121); Fields Corner/Bowdoin St. (02122); Codman Square, Four Corners, Neponset, Cedar Grove, Lower Mills, and Franklin Field/Franklin Hill (02124); and Uphams Corner (02125).
<i>Sexual Orientation:</i>	Heterosexual (“straight”); gay, lesbian, bi-sexual or transgender (GLBT); not sure (“questioning”).

(NOTE: Only those questions which had a particular neighborhood focus were analyzed in this report by the 11 neighborhood samples listed above. Neighborhood data for the other questions are available upon request.)

A demographic profile of the sample, compared to the 2000 sample and the population as a whole, reveals the following characteristics (*see Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix*):

- The same proportion between summer school and summer job teens as in 2000.
- Slightly more males than females (54% vs. 46%).
- The same proportion by age as in the 2000 sample.
- Compared to the 2000 sample, a higher proportion of black respondents (42% vs. 35%), a higher proportion of multi-racial/ethnic teens (14% vs. 5%), a lower proportion of white teens (12% vs. 19%), and a slightly lower proportion of Asian and Cape Verdean teens. Compared to the 2000 US Census figures for Boston as a whole, this sample has a considerably lower proportion of white

¹ The race/ethnicity question was asked differently in the 2001 survey than in previous surveys, as more choices about specific ethnicities (e.g., Dominican, Vietnamese, Haitian) were offered. For purposes of analysis in this report, the major impact of that difference was a higher proportion of teens who were designated as multi-racial/ethnic, based on self-selection or their listing two choices in response to the question.

teens (12% vs. 25%), but a higher proportion of multi-racial/ethnic teens (14% vs. 4%) and a slightly higher proportion of black teens (42% vs. 37%).

- The sample of 27% immigrant teens may be lower than the general population, but that won't be known until the 2000 Census figures are available. About 36% of Boston Public School students are in families where English is not the primary language, but, on the other hand, private, METCO and charter schools have a lower proportion of immigrant families (*see Table 3*).
- Compared to the distribution of 0-18 year olds in the 2000 US Census, the survey sample over-represented Dorchester teens (37% vs. 22%) and under-represented Roxbury (10% vs. 16%) and East Boston (3.2% vs. 7.8%) teens. Other neighborhoods were within a margin of two to three percentage points of the Census figures.

In the text of this report, responses from the overall sample are provided for every question, as well as any differences between the two major samples: *summer school* and *summer job* teens. In understanding the nature of those differences, it is vitally important to understand the different demographic profile of each group, as those differences may explain, in whole or in part, different results between the two samples. *See Table 3* in the Appendix for a full listing of variations between the two samples. Among the highlights are the following:

- The summer school teens were older and the summer jobs teens younger.
- The summer school sample was more likely than the summer job sample to be composed of black and Latino teens. The summer job sample was more likely to be made up of white and of multi-racial/ethnic teens.
- The summer school teens were more likely to be BPS teens, and the summer job teens were more likely to be P/M/C teens.
- The summer school sample had a higher proportion of immigrant teens.

Table 3 also contains variations between the 2001 and 2000 surveys for the total, summer school and summer job samples, as well as differences in the demographic profiles of the other independent variables. Again, these differences are important to understand, as they may account in whole or in part for the apparent difference within each variable. Underlying demographic differences that have been identified will be noted in footnotes or the text of this report.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA - CAVEATS

1. The two major samples comprising this survey come from summer school and summer job teens. These two samples, while representing a broad cross-section of Boston teens, cannot be construed to represent all Boston teens. For every question, the two samples are compared and the results from each are reported when there is a difference between them of at least five percentage points (This is an arbitrary figure and does not imply statistical significance in the difference between the two groups.) Where there are differences between the two samples, differences in the underlying demographic structure (*see Table 3 in Appendix*) are examined to determine whether they could explain in part the

different results (see #3 below). However, in some respects, those demographic differences are themselves an important finding which shouldn't be used to "explain away" differences between summer job and summer school teens.

2. Most teens comprising the respondents to this survey were not drawn at random, and in some cases their distribution across demographic groups does not match that of Boston's overall teen population. This is especially true of the racial/ethnic distribution in the two major samples: summer school and summer job (*see Table 4*). Due to the non-random sampling of teens for this survey, it is not possible to generalize the survey results to the larger population of Boston teens.

3. Apparent differences between demographic groups sometimes may be attributable to underlying demographic factors. For instance, apparent differences between BPS and P/M/C teens may pertain more to differences in age than to factors related specifically to being in a particular type of school. These mitigating factors are reported in the text or in footnotes as potentially explaining in part the apparent differences. Further analysis might indicate that the different results are unrelated or only somewhat related to demographics.

Similarly, differences between demographic groups can be contraindicated by underlying demographic factors. For example, recent immigrants, who are older than US-born or longer term immigrants, were less likely to miss school because they had overslept in spite of the fact that older teens were more likely than younger teens to miss school for that reason. In these cases, the contraindicated factors are reported in footnotes as being "in spite of" the underlying demographic difference.

In either case, without a statistical multi-variate analysis that controlled for the demographic differences, no conclusive statements of significance can be made. In this absence of statistical testing of significance, usually only differences of at least 5 percentage points between demographic groups are reported. Terms to describe differences such as "somewhat," "more," and "considerably" are used; the term "significant" is never used.

4. Comparisons between the 2000 and 2001 samples should be made keeping in mind differences in the underlying demographic structures (*see Table 3 in the Appendix*).

5. Comparisons with the 1999 sample are only made with the 2000 summer job sample, since the 1999 survey did not include summer school teens. Both the 1999 and 2000 summer job samples were similar in size. Their underlying demographic structure had some minor variations, but were mostly similar. On the other hand, there were notable differences in the underlying demographics of the 2001 summer job sample compared to 1999 and 2000 which could explain differences in the results. (*See Table 3 for comparison between the 2001 and 2000 summer job samples.*)

In addition, there were differences in the proportional contribution from the various sites between this 2001 summer job sample and the previous year. For example, there were over 100 more surveys received from the Department of Youth Services and from ABCD in 2001, while there were about 70 less surveys received from the Boston Youth Corps "gray shirts" and about 50 less from Boston Community Centers. (*See Table 1*)

6. Each question had a number of respondents who did not answer. Most questions had less than 10% of the respondents not answering, some had 10%-15% not answering, but there were a few that inexplicably had over 20% and even over 30% not answering. Those "outliers" are identified in

footnotes to the text. When examining differences among the sub-groups, the percentage of missing responses was even higher, as they combined both those who didn't answer the particular question with those who didn't answer the demographic question. While there is concern that the percentage of missing responses is high in some cases, there is no clear pattern as to which teens didn't answer certain questions, so no conclusions can be drawn which would affect the interpretation of the results.

7. This report focuses primarily on highlighting instances of *differences* between subgroups. It should be noted that, though more difficult to identify, the absence of differences also could constitute a noteworthy finding. In general, if a demographic group – gender or age, for example – is not mentioned in the text, it likely means that there is no difference to report.

In spite of the methodological limitations of this survey, it provides very rich and useful data. A number of questions show consistency in the answers from previous surveys. Much of the data analysis shows results and trends that one would expect - for example, older teens were far more likely to work after school than younger teens. These results and trends inspire confidence as to the validity of the overall survey response.

The report that follows contains highlights of the survey results. An exhaustive analysis of all the questions and variables is beyond the scope of this report. However, more detailed information and data for any particular question are available upon request to Jerry Mogul at the Boston Centers for Youth and Families, 617-635-3140.

SCHOOL AND EDUCATION

1. Homework (Q4-5)

- 86% of teens from both samples reported being assigned homework most or all days, similar to the 2000 sample.
- 42% reported spending more than one hour each day working on their homework; 57% spent less than one hour.
- Summer job teens were more likely than summer school teens to spend more than one hour on homework each day (49% vs. 37%). The summer job respondents had a lower rate than their counterparts in 2000 (55%).²

Demographic group analysis:

- A greater proportion of P/M/C teens (69%) than BPS summer job teens (53%) or BPS summer school teens (47%) reported being assigned homework daily. That difference largely disappears when combined with those reporting getting homework assignments most of the time.
- There was a slight trend by age of teens assigned homework either daily or most of the time, ranging downward from 92% of 14 year olds and younger to 81% of 19 year olds and older.
- Time spent on homework:
 - Similar to last year, a greater proportion of P/M/C teens (54%) than BPS teens (38%) reported spending more than one hour a day doing their homework. That difference is lessened when comparing P/M/C teens with BPS summer job teens (47%), contrasted with BPS summer school teens (34%).
 - Unlike the 2000 sample, Asian teens did not report spending substantially more time per night on homework than teens of other races/ethnicities. Whereas in the 2000 sample 21% reported spending three hours or more each day on homework, only 4% of the 2001 sample responded similarly.³

² In part due to the lower proportion of females and Asian teens in the 2001 summer job sample, as well as other differences between the two Asian samples (see footnote #3 below).

³ This stark difference suggests there may be differences within the two Asian samples. One difference is that the 2001 Asian sample is 70% male vs. 46% in 2000. Another is that in 2001, 64% of the Asian sample were of summer school teens vs. 48% in the 2000 sample. On the other hand, a higher proportion of Asian teens in the 2001 sample (23% vs. 11%) were recent immigrants, who were more likely to spend over one hour on homework. Finally, there may be ethnicity differences within the two samples, such as the proportion of Chinese and Vietnamese teens, which could account for such a shift.

- Similar to last year, recent immigrant teens reported being more likely than U.S.-born or longer-term immigrant teens to spend more than one hour a day on homework (53% vs. 39%, 40%).
- Similar to last year, females reported being somewhat more likely than males to do more than one hour of homework per day (44% vs. 38%)

2. MCAS (Q6-7)

- Of those who took the MCAS exam, 46% felt it was too hard (compared to 39% in 2000), while 5% felt it was too easy.
- A greater proportion of summer school teens (51%) than summer job teens (39%) felt the test was too hard.⁴ This difference was similar to the 2000 sample, and for each population, the proportion who felt the test was too hard was higher in 2001 than in 2000.
- About 80% of those who took the MCAS reported taking it seriously, compared to 70% in 2000.

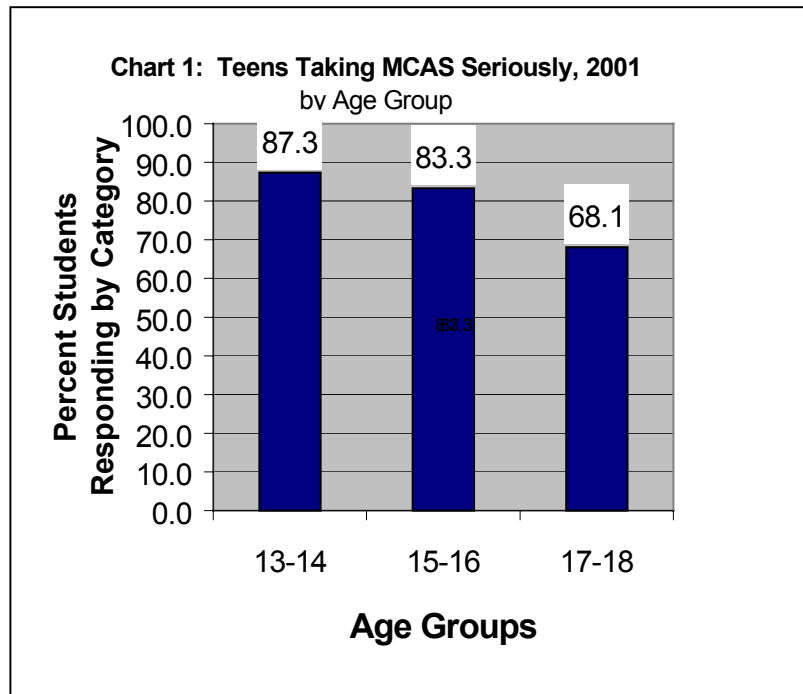
Demographic group analysis:

- Perceived difficulty of the MCAS:
 - As in 2000, 17-18 year-olds in this survey were more likely than younger teens to report finding the test “too hard” (58% vs. 48% of age 15-16 vs. 33% of age 14 and under).
 - Immigrant teens were more likely than U.S.-born teens to report finding the test “too hard” (55% vs. 44%).
 - Latino teens were more likely than their counterparts to report finding the test too hard (54%).
- Taking MCAS test seriously:
 - Females were more likely than males to take the MCAS exam seriously (85% vs. 76%).
 - Younger teens who took the MCAS were more likely to report taking it seriously than older teens. (*See Chart 1 next page*) Each age group took the test more seriously than their counterparts in 2000, particularly 15-16 year olds, 83% vs. 69%.
 - White⁵ and multi-racial/ethnic teens who took the test were less likely than their counterparts to take it seriously (74%).
 - GLBT teens were less likely than straight teens to take the test seriously (65% vs. 81%).⁶

⁴ Due in part to differences in the age structures between the two samples.

⁵ In spite of being younger.

⁶ Due in part to the high proportion of multi-racial/ethnic teens in the GLBT sample.



3. Grades (Q8)

- 15% of teens reported getting A's/B's and 14% D's/F's, similar to the 2000 sample.
- 25% of summer job teens reported getting A's/B's (lower than the 2000 sample of 31%) compared to 8% of summer school teens. Similarly, 45% of summer job teens reported getting B's/C's compared to 32% of summer school teens. Alternatively, summer school teens were twice as likely as summer job teens to report getting C's/D's and D's/F's.

Demographic group analysis:

- P/M/C teens were much more likely than BPS teens to report getting A's/B's (28% vs. 12%), but there was less of a difference between P/M/C teens (28%) and BPS summer job teens (23%).
- Asian teens were half as likely as in the 2000 sample to get A's and B's, 14% vs. 30% (for reasons perhaps similar to those cited in footnote #3 on the previous page).
- Females reported being more likely than males to report getting A's and B's or B's and C's (55% vs. 49%), a smaller differential than in 2000.
- Teens were more likely to report getting grades lower than B's/C's as they got older, from age 14 and younger through age 17-18 (42% vs. 48% vs. 54%), while teens age 14 and younger were more likely than 15-18 year olds to get A's/B's (20% vs. 13%).

- A greater proportion of recent immigrant teens than longer-term immigrant and U.S.-born teens reported getting A's/B's (26% vs. 11%, 14%),⁷ but a lower proportion than got A's/B's in the 2000 sample (33%).
- GLBT teens were more likely than straight teens to report getting A's/B's (28% vs. 14%).⁸

4. Grade Level They Plan to Complete (Q9)

- 75% of all teens surveyed plan to continue their education after high school graduation: 43% aspire to a four year college, 16% to graduate school, 14% to a community college and 2% to vocational school.
- The summer school sample teens were more likely than the summer job sample teens to plan to continue their education, 78% vs. 72%, largely on the strength of a 17% to 9% margin aspiring to attend community college.
- Compared to the 1999 summer job sample, the 2001 summer job sample had lower aspirations, as only 60% aspired to college or graduate school vs. 75% in the 1999 sample.⁹ (This question was not asked in the 2000 survey.)

Demographic group analysis:

- 65% of females aspired to four-year college or graduate school, compared to 55% of males.
- Latino (49%) and multi-racial/ethnic teens (51%) were least likely of the ethnic/racial groups to aspire to four-year college or graduate school. That difference disappears for Latino teens, but not for multi-racial/ethnic teens (68%) when adding in those aspiring to community college or vocational school.
- P/M/C teens were more likely than BPS teens to aspire to four-year college or graduate school (69% vs. 60%). That difference disappeared when adding in those who aspired to community college. On the other hand, only 40% of higher risk teens aspire to any type of college, while slightly more than half of them aspire to only a high school education or less.
- GLBT (27%) and questioning (30%) teens were less likely than straight (45%) teens to aspire to four-year college.¹⁰

⁷ In spite of recent immigrants being older.

⁸ Due in part to a higher proportion of GLBT teens coming from the summer job sample, attending P/M/C/ schools, being higher risk teens and being recent immigrants.

⁹ This difference may be due in small part to a difference in the gender composition of the two samples, the 2001 sample having proportionally more males than the 1999 sample.

¹⁰ Due in part to both GLBT and questioning teens having a higher proportion of higher risk teens in their samples, and to GLBT teens having a higher proportion of multi-racial/ethnic teens in its sample.

5. Barriers to Completing Their Education (Q10)

- Only one in four (24%) respondents perceived no barriers to reaching their educational goal. A higher proportion of summer job than summer school teens saw no barriers: 31% vs. 19%.
- The barriers most often cited were laziness (29%), low grades (26%), and lack of information (16%). No other reason received more than 8%.¹¹ Summer school teens were more likely than summer job teens to identify low grades (32% vs. 18%) and laziness (32% vs. 26%).

Demographic group analysis -

- BPS summer job (33%) and P/M/C (28%) teens were more likely than BPS summer school (19%) teens to not perceive any barriers. 30% of BPS teens identified low grades as a barrier, compared to 22% of P/M/C teens. But among BPS respondents, there was a big difference between BPS summer job (18%) and summer school (35%) teens concerned about grades. BPS teens were also more likely than P/M/C teens to cite lack of information (17% vs. 10%). Higher risk teens were more likely than BPS or P/M/C teens to cite criminal/legal barriers (14%), but less likely to cite laziness (22%).
- Among the racial/ethnic groups, there were a number of differences: Asian¹² and white teens were most likely to cite laziness (36%); Asian teens were most likely to cite language as a barrier (24%); Cape Verdean teens were most likely to cite low grades (33%) and lack of information (20%), as well as having relatively high proportions citing racism/discrimination (13%) and fear (11%).
- Recent immigrants were least likely to identify low grades (17%) and laziness (16%) as barriers, and more likely to cite racism/discrimination (13%) and language (20%) as barriers than U.S. born or longer-term immigrants. Laziness was cited by one in three U.S. born teens.
- GLBT and questioning teens were less likely than straight teens to cite either laziness (24%, 18% vs. 31%) or low grades (9%, 19% vs. 29%) as barriers,¹³ but were more likely to cite not believing in themselves as a barrier (14%, 13% vs. 6%).

6. Importance of Good Grades to Peers/Friends (Q11)

- 70% of all teen respondents reported that getting good grades was important or very important to their peer and friends; only 9% said it wasn't important.
- There was little difference between summer school and summer job teens, although a higher proportion of summer job teens reported that it was not important (12% vs. 7%). This 2001 summer job sample response of 12% was also higher than the 1999 sample of summer job teens (5%). (This question was not asked in the 2000 survey.)

¹¹ The major reason identified in the 1999 survey – lack of money (37%) – was inadvertently left off this survey.

¹² In spite of having a higher proportion of recent immigrants in its sample.

¹³ Due in part to both the GLBT and questioning samples having higher proportions of recent immigrants.

Demographic group analysis:

- Females were more likely than males to report that it was important or very important to their peers to get good grades (74% vs. 66%). On the other hand, males were more likely than females to report that it was not important (11% vs. 5%).
- BPS and P/M/C teens responded similarly that getting good grades was important or very important to their peers, but just over half (54%) of higher risk teens agreed, and nearly one in four said it was not important.
- Black teens (74%) were most likely of the racial/ethnic groups to report the importance of grades to their peers/friends, white (57%) and Asian (61%) teens the least. Fifteen percent of white, Asian and multi-racial/ethnic teens indicated that it was not important.
- 85% of recent immigrant teens reported the importance of good grades to their friends/peers; 55% said it was very important, much higher than any other demographic group.
- A higher proportion of GLBT and questioning teens than straight teens reported that getting good grades was not important to their peers/friends (17%, 14% vs. 8%).¹⁴

7. Transferring Schools (Q12)

19% of all teen respondents reported transferring to at least one other school during the course of the previous year: 23% of summer job teens and 17% of summer school teens.

Demographic group analysis:

- P/M/C teens were more likely than BPS teens to have transferred (21% vs. 14%), as were males more than females (21% vs. 16%). 44% of higher risk teens transferred at least once.
- Multi-racial/ethnic teens were most likely of their counterparts to have transferred at least once (30%), as were recent immigrants (25%).
- GLBT (42%) and questioning (35%) teens were more likely than straight teens (17%) to have transferred at least once.¹⁵

¹⁴ Due in part to a higher proportion of higher risk teens in both the GLBT and questioning samples.

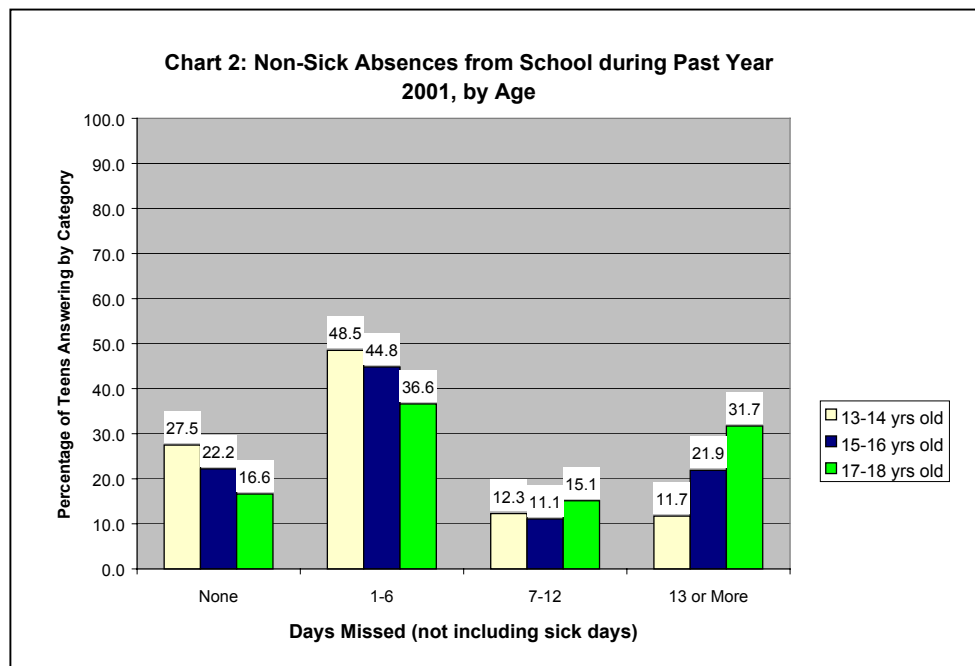
¹⁵ Due in part to the higher proportion of higher risk and recent immigrant teens in both the GLBT and questioning samples, and for the GLBT sample, due also in part to a higher proportion of multi-racial/ethnic and P/M/C teens.

8. School Attendance/Truancy (Q13, 14)

- 22% of the total sample reported not missing any school days for reasons other than being sick; 43% missed from one to six days, and the remaining 35% missed seven or more days, a higher proportion than in the 2000 sample (28%). The proportion missing 21 or more days also increased from the 2000 sample, 8% to 13%.
- Summer job teens (27%) were more likely than summer school teens (18%) to not miss any days for reasons other than being sick. Summer school teens were more likely than summer job teens to miss at least seven days for reasons not due to sickness (38% vs. 31%).¹⁶
- By far the reason most often cited for missing those days was “overslept/too tired” (42%), particularly among summer school teens (47%)¹⁷ but also among summer job teens (35%). Other reasons included personal/family responsibility (19%), didn’t care about school (18%), trouble with teachers (11%), family vacation (9%), trouble at home (9%), trouble with other students (9%), feeling unsafe (6%) and having to care for younger siblings (5%).

Demographic group analysis:

- The younger teens were more likely to report being absent fewer than seven days, while older 17-18 year old teens were more likely to report being absent seven days or more during the previous year. 47% of 17-18 year olds reported being absent seven or more days, 19% 21 or more days. (See Chart 2 below)



¹⁶ Due, in part, to age differences between the two samples.

¹⁷ Due, in part, to the summer school sample being older.

- P/M/C teens (27%) were less likely than both BPS summer school or summer job teens to report missing more than seven or more days of school, especially for those who reported being out 21 days or more (6% vs. 14%). Higher risk teens were much more likely than BPS or P/M/C teens to be out both seven days or more (54%) and 21 days or more (26%).¹⁸
- Black (71%) and Cape Verdean¹⁹ (72%) teens were most likely among the racial/ethnic groups to only miss school six days or less, while Asian²⁰ (46%) and multi-racial/ethnic (44%) teens were most likely to report having missed seven days or more.
- 39% of recent immigrant teens reported missing no days, and only 22% missed seven or more.
- Questioning teens were more likely than straight teens to report missing no days (31%) or less than six days (71%).²¹ GLBT teens were more likely than straight teens to miss school 21 or more days (20% vs. 13%).²²
- Females were more likely than males to report missing school because of personal/family responsibilities (23% vs. 14%) and trouble at home (12% vs. 7%).
- BPS teens were more likely than P/M/C teens to report overslept/too tired (45% vs. 40%)²³ and trouble with teachers (11% vs. 6%) as reasons. Alternatively, P/M/C teens were more likely to report family vacations (16% vs. 8%)²⁴ as a reason. Higher risk teens were more likely than either BPS or P/M/C teens to cite “not caring” as a reason for missing school (31% vs. 18%, 14%) but less likely to cite tiredness (29% vs. 40%, 45%) in spite of their being generally older.
- Overslept/too tired as a reason for absence increased with age: 38% of those age 14 and younger, 40% of 15-16 year olds, and 48% of 17-18 year olds.
- Asian teens had higher rates than their counterparts for the following reasons: not caring (31%), felt unsafe (10%), and trouble at home (16%). Cape Verdean teens were much less likely to report not caring about school (6%) and personal/family responsibilities (13%), but more likely to report overslept/too tired as a reason (56%)²⁵. White teens were more likely to report not caring (25%) and family vacation (17%), while less likely to report trouble with teachers (7%) and personal/family responsibility (11%).
- Recent immigrant teens were less likely than their counterparts to report overslept/too tired as a reason (29%),²⁶ while more likely to report trouble at home (15%) and personal/family responsibilities (24%). 45% of U.S.-born teens reported overslept/too tired as a reason for not attending school.

¹⁸ Due in part to a higher proportion of older teens in the higher risk sample.

¹⁹ Due, in part, to the Cape Verdean sample being younger.

²⁰ In spite of the Asian sample having a higher proportion of recent immigrants.

²¹ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants, and in spite of a higher proportion of higher risk teens.

²² Due in part to a higher proportion of higher risk teens in the GLBT sample, but in spite of a higher proportion of recent immigrants in that sample.

²³ Due in part to a higher proportion of older teens in the BPS sample.

²⁴ Due in part to a higher proportion of white teens in the P/M/C sample.

²⁵ Due in part to the Cape Verdean sample being older.

²⁶ In spite of the recent immigrant sample being older.

- GLBT teens²⁷ were more likely than straight teens to report not caring (26% vs. 17%),²⁸ trouble with teachers (16% vs. 11%), trouble at home (15% vs. 9%),²⁹ and family vacation (14% vs. 9%).³⁰ They were less likely to report overslept/tired (22% vs. 45%)³¹ and family/personal responsibility (14% vs. 19%).³² There was no difference in their response to felt unsafe or trouble with other students.

²⁷ The sample size of questioning teens was too low to be analyzed for this question.

²⁸ Due in part to a higher rate of higher risk teens in the GLBT sample.

²⁹ Due in part to a higher rate of recent immigrants in the GLBT sample.

³⁰ Due in part to a higher rate of P/M/C teens in the GLBT sample.

³¹ Due in part to a higher rate of higher risk teens and recent immigrant teens in the GLBT sample.

³² In spite of a higher proportion of recent immigrants in the GLBT sample.

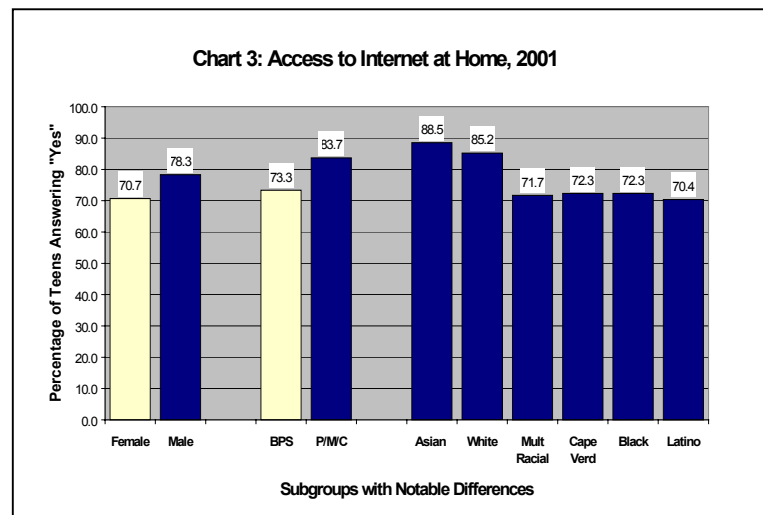
TECHNOLOGY

1. Internet/Computer Access (Q23, 24)

- 75% of teens reported having access to the Internet at home, up from 61% in 2000.³³ 89% had access at school, 87% at a public library, and 58% at a Boston Community Center, all higher than the 2000 sample at those sites.³⁴
- A greater proportion of summer job teens (78%) than summer school teens (73%) reported access at home,³⁵ a narrower margin than the 2000 sample.
- About one in three teens had a computer in his or her bedroom, up slightly from last year.

Demographic group analysis:

- Males reported having access to the Internet at home with greater frequency than females (78% vs. 71%). (See Chart 3 below)
- A “digital divide” between Asian and White teens, on the one hand, and the other racial/ethnic groups, on the other, continues to be evident (see Chart 3 below), but it has been greatly reduced from 2000. All ethnic/racial groups surveyed report at least 70% having access to the Internet at home. The percentage of Latino teens, for example, with access at home increased from 48% in 2000 to 70% in 2001, black teens from 53% to 72%.



³³ The wording of the question changed from “Do you have access to the Internet at home?” to “Can you get onto the Internet from a computer at home?” This change was made in order to be more precise, since some observers were surprised that so many teens answered “yes” last year. This year’s response just confirms the trend.

³⁴ There were a considerably higher number of missing responses to these questions compared to other questions in the survey, ranging from 13% who didn’t respond to the question about having a computer at home, to 39% at a Boston Community Center. The rate of missings was even higher than the 2000 sample, especially for school, library and community center. However, compared to the large differences in missing responses between the two years, the increase in access to computers in those three sites was much less, so it is difficult to draw any conclusion that equates a missing response with lack of access.

³⁵ Due in part to the different racial/ethnic compositions of the two samples.

- There were few differences among any of the demographic groups reporting on Internet access at schools, libraries and community centers, except for recent immigrant teens who reported less access in a library (75%) and in a community center (47%). Similarly, Asian (49%)³⁶ and Latino (52%) teens reported slightly less access at a community center. Higher risk teens reported less access at school (69%) and library (66%), while GLBT teens reported less access in a library (76%) or a community center (49%).³⁷
- As for neighborhood,³⁸ teens in South End, Roslindale, Hyde Park and Dorchester 02122 had higher than average rates of Internet access at home (80%-84%), while teens from Roxbury (63%), Jamaica Plain (66%) and Mattapan (69%) had lower rates. Access to the Internet at a Boston Community Center ranged from lows of 42% of Jamaica Plain and 51% of Mattapan teens, to highs of 63% of South Boston and 73% of South End teens.
- The likelihood of having a computer in their bedroom increased with age, was more likely for males than females (36% vs. 29%), and was more likely for Asian teens than any other racial/ethnic group (55% vs. range of 29-37%). Only 20% of teens from Jamaica Plain and 24% from Hyde Park had a computer in their bedroom. GLBT (45%) and questioning (47%)³⁹ teens were also more likely to have a computer in their bedroom.

2. Telephone/Cell Phone Availability (Q24, 25)

- 56% of teens reported having a telephone in their room, and 43% report having their own cell phone.
- Summer school teens were somewhat more likely than summer job teens to report a phone in their room (59% vs. 52%),⁴⁰ but there was little difference between the two groups around having a cell phone.

Demographic group analysis:

- Both having a phone in their room and having a cell phone was a function of age; the older they were the more likely they were to have each.
- Asian and black teens were more likely to have a phone in their room (61%), while Latino (46%) and Cape Verdean (49%) teens less likely. Those differences did not hold for cell phones.
- Recent immigrants were less likely than their counterparts to have a cell phone (26%), but more likely to have a phone in their room (61%).
- GLBT teens were more likely than the total sample to have a cell phone (51%).⁴¹

³⁶ Due in part to a high proportion of recent immigrants in the Asian sample.

³⁷ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants and higher risk teens in the GLBT sample.

³⁸ Not all neighborhoods were analyzed in this report. See p. 7 for the list of neighborhoods that were analyzed.

³⁹ Due in part to a higher proportion of males and older teens in the questioning sample.

⁴⁰ Due in part to the different age composition of the two samples.

⁴¹ In spite of a higher proportion of recent immigrants in the GLBT sample.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

1. Sports (Q31)

- 47% of teens reported playing organized team sports, summer job teens (55%) more so than summer school teens (41%).⁴²
- Both sets of figures above were virtually identical with the 2000 survey results.

Demographic group analysis:

- As in the 2000 sample, there were some substantial differences in reported frequencies of participation in team sports: males were more likely than females (56% vs. 36%); older teens less than younger teens (35% vs. 56%); and white teens were much more likely than any other racial/ethnic group (63%), while Asian (29%) and Cape Verdean (37%) teens reported the lowest rates.
- Only 26% of Jamaica Plain teens reported playing organized sports.

2. After-school destinations (Q17-18)

- Similar to the 2000 sample, nearly half (47%) of teens reported most frequently spending their after-school time in unstructured and unsupervised ways: hanging out with friends (29%) or going home alone (18%). Only 10% attended a school- or community-based program. 20% went to work and 11% went home to their parents.⁴³ (See Chart 4 next page)
- Summer school teens were much more likely than summer job teens to most frequently go to work after school (27% vs. 8%); the reverse was true for hanging out with friends (26% vs. 35%).⁴⁴
- Summer job teens were somewhat more likely than summer school teens (14% vs. 8%) to most frequently attend a school or community-based program.
- Teens spent any amount of time after-school in the following ways: 58% hanging out with friends, 39% going home alone, 37% attending a community-based program (compared to 16% in the 2000 sample), 29% working, 23% going home to their parents, 12% attending a school-based program (compared to 19% in the 2000 sample), 11% taking care of their siblings, 11% staying with relatives and 9% going to the library.⁴⁵
- Differences between summer school and summer job teens as to how they spend any amount of time after school were: going to work (35% vs. 19%)⁴⁶, attending a community-based program (34% vs. 42%), and attending a school-based program (9% vs. 17%).⁴⁷

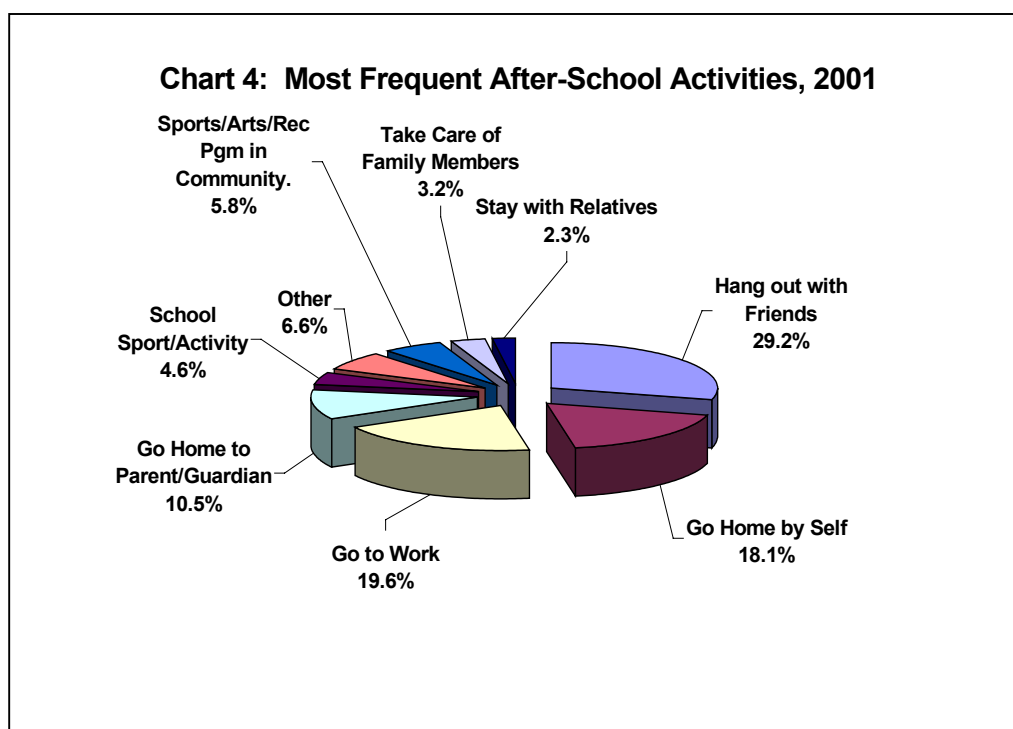
⁴² In part because of differences in age and race/ethnic composition of the two samples.

⁴³ There was a high rate of 19% missing responses for most frequent destination (Q17).

⁴⁴ Due in part to their being older.

⁴⁵ These data cannot be compared to those reported in the 2000 Boston Youth Survey Report because of a different way of analyzing the data. This analysis of the 2001 data is more accurate, as are the references to the 2000 survey in the text box.

⁴⁶ Due in part to summer school teens being older.



Demographic group analysis:

- Males were somewhat more likely than females to report most frequently hanging out with friends (32% vs. 26%); the reverse held true for going to work (23% vs. 17%).
- Age was a factor in three of the destinations: Younger teens were more likely to go home to their parents and to hang around with their friends, while older teens were far more likely to work.
- Asian (5%) and Latino (7%) teens were less likely to report attending a school or community-based program. White teens were less likely to report going home alone (13%) and to work (7%), while much more likely to report hanging out with friends (50%).⁴⁸
- Recent immigrants were more likely to report most frequently going home alone (32%) or staying with relatives (7%), and far less likely to report hanging out with friends (12%).
- At the neighborhood level,⁴⁹ Hyde Park teens were most likely of their counterparts to most frequently attend an after-school program (19%), while Jamaica Plain teens were least likely (1%). South Boston teens were most likely to hang around with friends (44%)⁵⁰, while South End (18%)

⁴⁷ For both community and school-based programs, the difference in rate may be due in part to a higher proportion of white teens in the summer job sample.

⁴⁸ For the last two figures, due in part to their being younger.

⁴⁹ Not all neighborhoods were analyzed in this report. See p. 7 for list of neighborhoods that were analyzed.

⁵⁰ Due in part to a higher proportion of white and younger teens in that population.

and Hyde Park (20%) teens were least likely. Percentages of teens going home by themselves ranged from 11% of South Boston teens to 24% of Hyde Park teens.

- GLBT and questioning teens were less likely than straight teens to most frequently attend a school or community based after-school program (1%, 4% vs. 10%) or to work (10%, 14% vs. 20%).⁵¹
- As for spending any amount of time in a particular after school activity, there were the following variations of note:
 - White teens (71%), teens 16 and under, and teens from South Boston (67%) and Dorchester 02122 (66%)⁵² were more likely than their counterparts to **hang out with their friends** (71%), while higher risk (48%), Hyde Park (49%), age 19 and over (39%), GLBT (48%), questioning (40%) and recent immigrants (34%) were least likely;⁵³
 - Aside from the obvious correlation of age with **work**, females were more likely than males to work (32% vs. 27%); longer-term immigrants were more likely than their counterparts to work (34%); P/M/C (20%), BPS summer job (20%) and higher risk (19%) teens were less likely than BPS summer school (37%) teens to work;⁵⁴ and GLBT (20%), questioning (23%), South Boston (19%),⁵⁵ Asian (15%) and white (17%)⁵⁶ teens were less likely than their respective counterparts to work after school;
 - Males were somewhat more likely than females to attend **a community-based after-school program** (41% vs. 33%); white teens (42%) and teens from Hyde Park (44%) also had a high rate of participation; while Asian (30%),⁵⁷ GLBT (26%), Jamaica Plain (25%) and South End (28%) teens had lower rates.
 - P/M/C school (21%) and BPS summer job (17%) teens were more likely than BPS summer school (9%) teens to participate in a **school-based program**. White teens (18%) had the highest rate and Cape Verdean teens (6%) the lowest among the racial/ethnic groups, while only 4% of GLBT teens participated. Hyde Park teens (18%) were most likely to participate, while Jamaica Plain (4%) and South End (6%) teens were least likely among neighborhoods;
 - Recent immigrants had the highest rate among all the groups of **library attendance** (19%). Questioning teens were also more likely to go to the library (15%),⁵⁸ but GLBT (3%),⁵⁹ higher risk (4%), South End (4%)⁶⁰ and Latino (4%) teens were least likely;
 - Hyde Park teens were most likely to report **going home alone** (50%), while Cape Verdean (33%), South Boston (32%), and Dorchester 02122 (30%) teens were least likely.
 - Higher risk and GLBT teens were more likely to **care for siblings** (18%),⁶¹
 - **Going home to parents** after school was somewhat of a function of age and gender, as younger teens (25% vs. 18%) and females (27% vs. 20%) were more likely than their counterparts to do

⁵¹ Due in part to a higher proportion of higher risk teens in both the GLBT and questioning samples.

⁵² Due in part to a higher proportion of white and younger teens in both the South Boston and Dorchester 02122 samples.

⁵³ These five samples have multiple correlations with each other.

⁵⁴ While the low rates for P/M/C and BPS summer job teens may be due to their younger age, the same reason does not hold true for higher risk teens, whose sample is proportionally older.

⁵⁵ Due in part to a higher proportion of younger teens in the South Boston sample.

⁵⁶ Due in part to the white teen sample being younger.

⁵⁷ In spite of having a higher proportion of males in the Asian sample.

⁵⁸ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants in the questioning sample.

⁵⁹ Due in part to a higher proportion of higher risk teens, but in spite of a higher proportion of recent immigrants, in the GLBT sample.

⁶⁰ Due in part to a higher proportion of Latino teens in the South End sample.

⁶¹ There is a higher proportion of GLBT teens in the higher risk sample, and vice versa.

so. Hyde Park teens were less likely than their counterparts (16%), while South Boston teens were most likely of any group to report going home to parents (40%); and

- ***Staying with relatives*** was also somewhat of a function of age, as teens 16 and under were more likely than teens 17 and older to do so (13% vs. 7%). GLBT teens were most likely of any group to report staying with relatives (21%).

3. Work After-School (Q19)

- 47% of all teens reported working after school, 17% of all for more than 20 hours per week.
- Summer job teens were more likely than summer school teens to report not working (65% vs. 46%);⁶² while summer school teens were more likely to report working for 20 hours a week or more (23% vs. 8%).⁶³

Demographic group analysis:

- Working 20 or more hours per week increased by age, from about 11% of teens under 17 to 28% of 17-18 year olds and 35% of age 19+.
- Latino teens (22%) were slightly more likely than their counterparts to work 20 or more hours per week.⁶⁴
- Longer-term immigrants were somewhat more likely than recent immigrants or U.S. born teens to work after school (53% vs. 45%).

4. Reasons for Not Attending After-School Programs (Q20)

- The two reasons most often cited for not attending were: “nothing interests me” (28%) and “I have to work” (22%).
- Between 8% and 11% of teens answered the following reasons: they have to take care of younger siblings, they don’t know of any programs, most programs are for younger kids, none of their friends go and they’d rather hang out, and their parents want them home after school. Only 2%-3% responded that their families can’t afford it or they don’t have transportation.
- A higher proportion of summer school than summer job teens couldn’t attend after-school programs because they worked (27% vs. 14%).⁶⁵

⁶² Due in part to summer job teens being younger.

⁶³ Due in part to the summer school sample being older.

⁶⁴ Due in part to a higher proportion of longer-term immigrants in the Latino sample.

⁶⁵ Due in part to summer school teens being older.

Demographic group analysis:

- Younger teens under 15 were more likely than older ones 17 and over to give as reasons that their parents wanted them home (13% vs. 6%) and that they had no interest (32% vs. 23%). Older teens were more likely to report having to go to work as their reason (36% vs. 15%).
- Asian and white teens were more likely than their counterparts to report lack of interest (42%, 34%) and preferring to hang out with their friends (18%, 19%). Asian teens were less likely to report having to work (10%). Multi-racial/ethnic teens were most likely to report having to care for siblings (14%), while Cape Verdean and Asian teens⁶⁶ were most likely to report not knowing of any programs (12%-13%).
- Recent immigrants were more likely than their counterparts to report not knowing about any programs (19%), while they were least likely to report preferring to hang out with friends (4%).
- 36%-37% of Jamaica Plain, South Boston and South End teens reported no interest in attending a program.⁶⁷ An additional 21% of South Boston teens chose not to go because their friends don't.⁶⁸
- GLBT teens were more likely than straight teens to report having to care for siblings as a reason not to participate (20% vs. 8%).

5. Interests in After-School Activities (Q21)

- One in four expressed no interest. Music (26%) and dance (23%) were the two leading program interests of all respondents. Working out was the third highest (19%). All others ranged from 7% - 14%, except for CPR, book club and stress management, all under 5%.

Demographic group analysis:

- 40% of white teens expressed no interest, while only 20% of black and 18% of Cape Verdean teens did similarly. Immigrant teens were more interested: only 13% of recent immigrants and 19% of long-term immigrants expressed no interest, compared to 28% of U.S.-born teens.
- Females were generally more interested than males in after-school activities, particularly for dance (42% vs. 8%), but also for music, tutoring, drama, photography, writing, SAT prep and peer leadership. Males expressed greater interest only for martial arts and intramural sports.
- BPS teens expressed more interest than P/M/C teens in music, web design and martial arts. Higher risk teens were more likely to express no interest (34%), and more likely to express less interest in

⁶⁶ Due in part to a high proportion of recent immigrants in the Asian and Cape Verdean samples.

⁶⁷ Not all neighborhoods were analyzed in this report. See p. 7 for list of neighborhoods analyzed.

⁶⁸ These figures for South Boston are due in part to a high proportion of white teens in the sample.

many of the activity choices, including photography, working out, dance, tutoring, SAT prep, web design and intramural sports.⁶⁹

- The only difference by age (other than the obvious one for SAT prep) was for dance, where younger teens were somewhat more interested (28% to 20%).
- Asian teens were more interested than their counterparts in martial arts (21%), web design (28%), and SAT prep (13%). They were less interested in drama and intramural sports⁷⁰. Latino teens were more interested in dance (31%) and less in SAT prep (5%). White teens were less interested in tutoring, music, dance, movie club, web design and peer leadership. Cape Verdean teens were more interested in dance and intramural sports.
- GLBT teens were more interested than their straight counterparts in visual arts (13% vs. 7%) and drama (18% vs. 11%), but less so in dance (18% vs. 25%) and intramural sports (2% vs. 15%).⁷¹
- Longer-term immigrants were more interested than U.S. born teens in martial arts, music, and dance. Recent immigrants were more interested than their counterparts in SAT prep.⁷²

6. Volunteer work/community service (Q22)

- 39% of teens reported doing some sort of community service or volunteer work over the prior six months, lower than the 44% who did so in 2000.
- Summer job teens were more likely than summer school teens to report doing so (46% vs. 35%).⁷³
- The frequency of summer job teens indicating that they performed volunteer work or community service continued its decline from the previous two years: 60% - 52% - 46%, from 1999 to 2001.⁷⁴

Demographic group analysis:

- White teens reported the highest rates of any racial/ethnic group (48%, similar to 2000), while Latino (32%, similar to last year) and Asian (31%, lower than in 2000) teens⁷⁵ had the lowest rate.
- P/M/C (49%) and BPS summer job (46%) teens had similar rates, while a lower proportion of BPS summer school teens (33%) reported any community service.⁷⁶
- Recent immigrants were less likely than U.S.-born teens or longer-term immigrant teens to report volunteer work or community service (31% vs. 38%-40%).

⁶⁹ For some of those activities, the difference is due in part to a higher proportion of males in the higher risk sample. However, the lack of interest in intramural sports occurred in spite of that higher proportion of males.

⁷⁰ In spite of the sample being predominantly male.

⁷¹ For the intramural sports in particular, due in part to a higher proportion of higher risk teens in the GLBT sample.

⁷² Due in part to their being older.

⁷³ Due in part to differences in the racial/ethnic composition between the two samples.

⁷⁴ The difference between 2001 and 2000 can be explained in part to a lower proportion of white teens in the 2001 sample.

⁷⁵ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants in the Asian sample.

⁷⁶ Due in part to a higher proportion of white teens in the P/M/C sample.

ADULTS IN THEIR LIVES

1. Parents they live with (Q59)

- 86% of teen respondents reported living with their mother, stepmother, or female guardian (79% mother, 7% other female), with little difference between summer job and summer school samples.
- 48% reported living with their father, stepfather, or male guardian (35% father, 13% other male), with little difference between summer job and summer school samples.

(NOTE: These figures do not measure what proportion of respondents live in single-parent or two-parent families, merely who lives in their household with them.)

Demographic group analysis:

- The proportion of teen respondents living with their mother decreased by age, from 85% to 61%. That trend was tempered only slightly when including the other female parents respondents reported living with. The age difference for teens living with their father or other male parent was much less pronounced.
- A lower proportion of higher risk (64%), GLBT (67%), recent immigrant (75%), and multi-racial/ethnic (79%) teens reported living with a female parent.⁷⁷
- White (68%) and Asian (71%) teens were more likely to report living with their father or other male parent, while higher risk (34%), black (42%), multi-racial/ethnic (39%), and Latino (48%) teens were less likely.
- GLBT teens were much less likely than straight teens to live with their mother (45% vs. 82%), but more likely to live with another female parent, like a stepmother (13% vs. 3%) or female guardian (9% vs. 3%), as well as with their father's girlfriend (11% vs. 1%).⁷⁸ GLBT teens were more likely than straight teens to live in a foster family (7% vs. 1%), by themselves (9% vs. 1%), with a boyfriend/girlfriend (11% vs. 2%), in a group home (6% vs. 1%), or in a shelter (9% vs. 0.4%).⁷⁹ They were less likely to live with their father (23% vs. 36%), but when combined with stepfathers or male guardians, they were just as likely to live with a male parent (48%). They were also more likely to live with their mother's boyfriend (11% vs. 4%).
- Questioning teens had similar differences with straight teens as did the GLBT sample, but not as pronounced.

⁷⁷ For higher risk and recent immigrant teens, due in part to their being older and also because of their strong correlation with GLBT teens. The GLBT and multi-racial/ethnic samples also correlate strongly with each other.

⁷⁸ Interestingly, in answer to the question on the next page, only 9% said they had no contact with their mother.

⁷⁹ Partly as a result of these high proportions, only 32% of GLBT teens reported living with siblings, compared to 65% of straight teens.

2. Communication with Parents/Guradians⁸⁰ (Q45, 46)

- The vast majority of teens (79%) – summer school and summer job teens alike – felt that they were able to talk to at least one of their parents/guardians about most things and that they were satisfied with communication between themselves and their mother. One in six was not satisfied.
- On the other hand, only slightly more than half (54%) were satisfied with communication between themselves and their father, in part because 22% had no contact. One in four was not satisfied.
- Summer job teens were more likely than summer school teens to be satisfied with communication between themselves and their father (59% vs. 51%).⁸¹

Demographic group analysis:

- The vast majority of teens in all demographic groups felt that they were able to talk to at least one of their parents about most things. At the lowest end of the range were GLBT teens (60%), higher risk teens (66%), Asian teens (71%), questioning teens (74%), and longer-term immigrant teens (74%).
- The vast majority of teens in all demographic groups felt that they were satisfied with communication between themselves and their mother. At the lowest end of the range were GLBT teens (49%), higher risk teens (66%) and longer-term immigrant teens (74%). 42% of GLBT teens reported not being satisfied with communication between themselves and their mother, far more than any other demographic group.
- As for communication with their father:
 - Males were more satisfied than females about communication with their father (59% vs. 48%). Females were more likely to be dissatisfied and to not have any contact.
 - One in four BPS teens had no contact with his/her father: 19% of summer job BPS teens and 27% of summer school BPS teens. Compared to P/M/C teens, BPS teens were more likely to not have contact with their father (24% vs. 13%).⁸²
 - Cape Verdean teens were most likely of their counterparts to not be satisfied with communication with their father (45% satisfied, 33% not satisfied).⁸³ White teens were most likely to be satisfied (69%) and least likely to not have contact (12%).⁸⁴

⁸⁰ There were relatively high rates of missing responses to Q46, which asked about satisfactory communication with their mother (13%) and with their father (20%).

⁸¹ Due in part to differences in the age and racial/ethnic composition of the two samples.

⁸² Due in part to racial/ethnic differences between the two samples.

⁸³ In spite of there being a higher than average proportion of younger and recent immigrant teens in the Cape Verdean sample.

⁸⁴ Due in part to white teens being younger.

- Satisfaction decreased by age, as 59% of teens younger than 15 were satisfied with communication with their father, compared to 49% of 17-18 year old respondents.
- Recent immigrants were more likely than longer-term immigrants to be satisfied (59% vs. 49%).
- GLBT teens were less likely than straight teens to report being satisfied with communication with their father (41% vs. 54%) and more likely to report not being satisfied (41% vs. 23%).

3. Contact with police (Q41-44)

- Three in four teen respondents reported no contact with the MBTA police (more than in 2000, when the figure was two in three), while 57% had no contact with the Boston police (compared to 50% in 2000).
- Among the reasons respondents⁸⁵ cited for the contact were: being present while others were questioned (13% BPD, 7% MBTA), stopped and searched (11%, 6%), stopped and questioned about a crime (14%, 10%), warned about something (11%, 9%), asked for directions or assistance (5%, 4%), and arrested (6%, 4%). 7% of teens knew a BPD youth service officer, while 5% attended a BPD prevention or sports program. All these figures were either the same or a few percentage points lower than the 2000 sample.
- There were a few differences between summer job and summer school teen respondents: summer school teens were more likely to not have had contact with either MBTA (77% vs. 70%) or BPD (59% vs. 54%)⁸⁶ police, and summer job teens were more likely to have been questioned about a crime by the MBTA police (14% vs. 7%).
- Of those reporting contact with MBTA police, 41% said they were always or mostly treated with respect; 35% said they never were. 42% of those reporting contact with Boston police said they were always or mostly treated with respect; 31% said they never were. These figures were similar to the response of the 2000 sample.
- Summer school teens were more likely than summer job teens to report never being treated with respect by the MBTA police (39% vs. 31%).⁸⁷

Demographic group analysis:

- Females were more likely than males to not have had contact with either the MBTA (81% vs. 68%) or BPD (65% vs. 50%) police. As a result, males were more likely than females to have specific types of contact: BPD- stopped and questioned about a crime (18% vs. 9%), arrested (8% vs. 4%), stopped and searched (17% vs. 5%), and pulled over in motor vehicle (8% vs. 3%); MBTA –

⁸⁵ Of all teens in the sample, not just the ones who had contact with the police.

⁸⁶ Due in part to a higher percentage of white and multi-racial/ethnic teens in the summer job sample.

⁸⁷ Due in part to a higher proportion of older teens in the summer school than summer job sample.

stopped and questioned about a crime (13% vs. 6%), warned about doing something (11% vs. 5%), and stopped and searched (10% vs. 3%).

- Of those who reported contact, females were more likely than males to report being treated with respect most or all of the time by the MBTA police (49% vs. 36%) and by BPD police (50% vs. 38%). To the contrary, males were more likely than females to report never being treated with respect by the MBTA police (40% vs. 25%) and by the BPD police (37% vs. 22%).
- BPS teens were more likely than P/M/C teen to not have had contact with either the MBTA (78% vs. 68%) or BPD (61% vs. 46%) police. As a result, P/M/C teens were more likely than BPS teens to have had specific types of contact: BPD – stopped and questioned (19% vs. 12%) and warned about doing something (16% vs. 9%); MBTA – stopped and questioned (16% vs. 7%) and warned about doing something (13% vs. 7%).⁸⁸
- Higher risk teens were more likely than either BPS or P/M/C teens to have had contact with both police forces and in a number of cases, were more likely to have had negative interactions: 26% were stopped and questioned, 18% were warned, 9% were arrested, and 14% were stopped and searched by MBTA police; while 13% were arrested by BPD police.
- The only variation in type of contact by age was that older teens were more likely than younger teens to be stopped and searched by BPD police (14% vs. 12% vs. 6%).
- Of those who reported contact, younger teens under age 15 were more likely than older teens to have felt treated with respect most or all of the time by the MBTA police (50% vs. 42% vs. 33%) and by the BPD police (55% vs. 45% vs. 30%). On the other hand, older teens 17-18 years old were more likely than their younger counterparts to have never felt respected by the MBTA police (46% vs. 32% vs. 25%) and by the BPD police (37% vs. 31% vs. 23%).
- Black, Latino and Cape Verdean teens (78% - 80%) were more likely than white (67%), Asian (67%), or multi-racial/ethnic (62%) to not have had contact with MBTA police. The same difference held true for lack of contact with BPD police: black (63%), Latino (60%), and Cape Verdean (66%) teens had higher rates of no contact than Asian (53%), white (45%) and multi-racial/ethnic (42%) teens.
- There were numerous variations among the racial/ethnic groups for specific types of contact:
 - 17% of multi-racial/ethnic teens reported being stopped and questioned about a crime by MBTA police.
 - 17% of Asian teens reported being warned about something they shouldn't be doing by MBTA police.⁸⁹ Only 5%-6% of Latino, black and Cape Verdean teens reported similarly.
 - 9%-10% of multi-racial/ethnic and Cape Verdean teens reported being arrested by MBTA police. The other groups ranged from 2%-4%.

⁸⁸ Due in part to a higher percentage of white and multi-racial/ethnic teens in the P/M/C sample.

⁸⁹ Due in part to a higher proportion of males in the Asian sample.

- 18%-20% of Asian,⁹⁰ white and multi-racial/ethnic teens reported being stopped and questioned by BPD police. Only 6% of Cape Verdean teens reported similarly.⁹¹
 - 26% of white teen respondents reported being warned about something they shouldn't have been doing by BPD police, compared to 3% of Cape Verdean teens.
 - 12% of Asian teens reported being pulled over in their motor vehicles by BPD police.
 - Multi-racial/ethnic (17%) and white (19%) teens were most likely to have reported being present when someone else was questioned or arrested by BPD police.
 - 17% of white teens reported being stopped and searched by BPD police.
- Of those who had contact, there were only a few variations among the racial/ethnic groups in their response to the question about respect. Multi-racial/ethnic teens had a more positive attitude than their counterparts with the MBTA police, as 49% felt respected most or all of the time, while 27% never felt respected. Black teens were somewhat less likely than their counterparts to feel respected by the BPD police most or all of the time (37%), compared to 52% of Latino teens, who in turn were less likely than their counterparts to never feel respected (26%).
 - There was little variation to report among immigrants and US born teens in terms of types of contact with the MBTA police. On the other hand, with BPD police, recent immigrants were more likely to not have contact (70%) and less likely to be stopped and questioned (7%), warned (6%), stopped and searched (4%), and present while someone else was questioned/arrested (6%). The only variation between longer-term immigrants and US-born teens is the former being less likely to be stopped and searched by BPD police (7% vs. 13%).
 - GLBT teens were more likely than straight teens to have had contact with MBTA (43% vs. 76% did not have contact) and BPD (26% vs. 57% did not have contact) police. They also had more negative contact than straight teens with the MBTA police around being stopped and questioned (23% vs. 9%), warned (27% vs. 7%), arrested (15% vs. 3%) and stopped and searched (16% vs. 6%). The variation between GLBT and straight teens with BPD police was much less: GLBT teens were more likely to attend a program (13% vs. 5%), report a crime (10% vs. 5%) and be warned (15% vs. 10%). Questioning teens had fewer differences with straight teens, but particularly more negative contact with the MBTA police in a number of areas: being stopped and questioned (16% vs. 9%), being warned (16% vs. 7%), and being stopped and searched (11% vs. 6%).⁹²
 - There were a number of variations of teen contact with the police, by neighborhood:⁹³
 - Jamaica Plain (79%), Roxbury (80%) and Dorchester 02121 (83%) teens were most likely to indicate no contact with MBTA police, while Hyde Park teens were most likely to likely to have had no contact with BPD police (72%). At the other end of the range, South

⁹⁰ In spite of the high proportion of recent immigrants in the Asian sample.

⁹¹ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants in the Cape Verdean sample.

⁹² For both GLBT and questioning teens, the negative interactions with MBTA police may be due in part to similar rates among higher risk teens, who make up a disproportionate share of both samples.

⁹³ Not all neighborhoods were analyzed for this report. See p. 7 for list of neighborhoods analyzed.

Boston teens were least likely to indicate no contact with MBTA (69%) and BPD (49%) police, along with Dorchester 02122 teens for BPD police (48%).

- Dorchester 02122 teens were most likely to report being stopped and questioned by MBTA police (16%), while South Boston teens indicated the same by BPD police (21%). Hyde Park (6%) and Jamaica Plain (9%) teens were least likely to report being stopped and questioned by BPD police.
- South Boston (20%) and Dorchester 02122 (16%) teens were most likely to report being warned by BPD police, while South End (4%) and Roxbury (6%) teens were least likely.
- South Boston (15%) and South End (13%) teens were most likely to know the youth service officers in their neighborhood.

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

1. Self-Esteem (Q47)

- More than two in three (68%) of all teen respondents reported feeling just as good as others all, most or a lot of the time. Only 9% reported never or rarely feeling that way. These were similar rates to the 2000 sample.
- Summer job teens (72%) were somewhat likely than summer school teens (66%) to feel as good as others all, most or a lot of the time, virtually the same for both samples as in the 2000 survey.

Demographic group analysis:

- P/M/C and BPS summer job teens were somewhat more likely than BPS summer school teens to report feeling they were just as good as others all, most or a lot of the time (73% vs. 66%).
- Asian (57%) teens reported the lowest rate of all the racial/ethnic groups (others ranged from 64%-72%) who answered feeling as good as others all, most or a lot of the time.
- GLBT teens were somewhat less likely than straight teens to report positive rates of self-esteem (63% vs. 69%). Questioning teens were more likely than straight teens to report never or rarely feeling just as good as others (21% vs. 9%).

2. Depression (Q49)

25% of the total sample felt depressed during the prior month all, most or a lot of the time; 38% never or rarely did. These figures were similar to the 2000 survey sample.

Demographic group analysis:

- Males were more likely than females to report that they never or rarely felt depressed (44% vs. 30%) in that previous month. Conversely, females were more likely to report feeling depressed all, most or a lot of the time (29 vs. 22%).
- There were differences by age for both dimensions of this question: older teens were more likely than younger teens to have felt depressed all, most or a lot of the time (31% vs. 28% vs. 26% vs. 19%), while younger teens were more likely to have never or rarely felt depressed during that prior month (41% vs. 38% vs. 35% vs. 33%).
- Asian (39%), Multi-racial/ethnic (30%) and Cape Verdean (30%) teens had the highest rates among the ethnic demographic groups (others ranged from 22%-26%) of feeling depressed all,

most or a lot of the time. Asian teens were least likely to report never or rarely feeling depressed (29%) compared to the others (range from 34% to 40%).⁹⁴

- Recent immigrant teens (26%) were less likely than longer-term immigrant (32%) or U.S.-born (40%) teens to report never or rarely feeling depressed. Both sets of immigrant teens were somewhat more likely than U.S.-born teens to report feeling depressed all, most or a lot of the time (32%, 29% vs. 24%).⁹⁵
- The differences between and among all these demographic groups described above were similar to the survey results in 2000.
- Over half (52%) of all GLBT respondents, and nearly half (48%) of questioning teens, reported feeling depressed all, most or a lot of the time. Only 17% of GLBT teens reported never or rarely feeling depressed.

3. Hopefulness for the future (Q48)

- 66% of all teen respondents reported feeling hopeful all, most or a lot of the time, an increase from 60% in 2000.
- 9% never or rarely felt hopeful.
- The sample of summer job teens feeling hopeful for their future most, all or a lot of the time has increased steadily from 1999 (60%, 65%, 68%).

Demographic group analysis:

- Higher risk teens reported a higher rate of never or rarely feeling hopeful compared to BPS or P/M/C teens (14% vs. 8).
- BPS summer job teens (71%) reported a higher rate than both P/M/C teens (66%) and BPS summer school teens (65%) of feeling hopeful for their future most, all or a lot of the time.
- Asian teens (49%) were the least likely to report feeling hopeful all, most or a lot of the time, while black teens reported it with the highest frequency (71%). The Latino sample in 2001 had a ten percentage point higher rate than the previous year's – 62% vs. 52%.
- Longer-term immigrant teens were less likely to report feeling hopeful all, most or a lot of the time (62%) than recent immigrant teens (67%) or U.S.-born (67%) teens, a similar difference but narrower margin than in the 2000 sample.

⁹⁴ For Asian teens, in spite of their having a disproportionate share of males in the sample, but due in part to a high rate of recent immigrants. For the Cape Verdean teens, due in part to a higher proportion of females and older teens in the sample.

⁹⁵ For recent immigrants, due in part to their being older.

- GLBT (55%) and questioning (53%) teens were less likely than straight teens (67%) to report feeling hopeful for the future most, all or a lot of the time. In addition, both groups were more likely to report never or rarely feeling hopeful (14%-15% vs. 9%).
- Teens in neighborhoods feeling hopeful all, most or a lot of the time ranged from lows of 58% (Jamaica Plain) and 60% (South Boston) to a high of 74% (Hyde Park).

4. Stress: Type and Amount (Q50)

- Teens identified the following sources of stress that they experienced during the prior six months:

Homework/school grades	41%	Conflict between parents/family members	16
Conflict with parent/family member	32	Eating habits/body image	16
Death/illness/injury of family member	29	Fulfilling personal expectations	16
Conflicts with boyfriend/girlfriend	29	Conflicts with teachers	14
Conflict with friends	29	Financial difficulties	13
Not enough time to do everything	28	Lack of friends/loneliness	13
Depression	21	Peer pressure	10
Death/illness/injury of friend	20	Performing in sports/creative arts	8
Standardized test (e.g., MCAS, SAT)	19	Separation/divorce/remarriage of parents	7
Fulfilling expectations of parents	17	Bullying/conflicts with other students	6
Job or conflict at work	17	Abuse (physical/sexual/emotional)	6
Future/life directions	16	College admissions	6

- In only six of the 24 stresses were there differences of more than five percentage points between summer school and summer job teens. In each case, summer school teens were more likely to feel stressed: homework/school grades (47% vs. 31%), conflict with boyfriend/girlfriend (33% vs. 23%), standardized tests (22% vs. 16%), depression (23% vs. 17%), future/life directions (20% vs. 12%), and fulfilling personal expectations (18% vs. 13%). In all the cases except for standardized tests, the difference may be attributable in part to the fact that the summer school sample is older.
- The majority of teens (56%) reported having experienced between one and three stresses during the prior six months. 26% reported between four and seven, while 18% reported eight or more.
- Summer school teens were more likely on average to report more stresses than summer job teens: 21% vs. 16% reported eight or more stresses.⁹⁶

Demographic group analysis:

- A higher proportion of females than males reported feeling stressed from 10 of the 24 stresses. The widest differences were the following: homework/school grades (48% vs. 33%), conflicts with boyfriend/girlfriend (39% vs. 19%), conflict with friends (35% vs. 23%), depression (28% vs. 14%), and eating habits/body image (24% vs. 9%). Males were more likely than females to feel stressed in only one area – performing in sports/creative arts (11% vs. 6%). One in four females (24%) reported eight or more stresses, compared to 13% of males.

⁹⁶ Due in part to the different age and racial/ethnic compositions of the two samples.

- There were only two differences between BPS and P/M/C samples: conflict with boy/girlfriend⁹⁷ (30% vs. 24%) and standardized tests (16% vs. 22%).
- On the other hand, there were quite a few differences between BPS summer school and BPS summer job teens, where the summer school teens felt more stressed: conflicts with boyfriend/girlfriend (34% vs. 23%), homework/school grades (48% vs. 31%), fulfilling personal expectations (18% vs. 13%), conflicts with teachers (16% vs. 11%), depression (24% vs. 16%), eating habits/body image (18% vs. 13%), and future/life directions (20% vs. 10%).⁹⁸ 20% of summer school teens reported eight or more stresses, compared to 15% of summer job teens.⁹⁹ For only one stress, death/injury/illness of family member, did the BPS summer job teens have a higher rate.¹⁰⁰
- Interestingly, higher risk teens reported much less stress for quite a few of the stresses, and only 7% of them reported eight or more stresses, while 78% reported between one and three.
- There were a number of trends by age: younger teens were more likely to feel stress than older teens around: separation/divorce/remarriage of parents, peer pressure, and standardized tests. On the other hand, older teens (not including age 19+) were more likely to feel stress than younger teens in the following areas: death/illness/injury of friend, conflict with parent/family member, conflict with boy/girlfriend, job or conflict at work, homework/school grades, fulfilling personal expectations, depression, financial difficulties, future life directions, and not enough time to do everything. Older teens were more likely to report eight or more stresses (22% of 17-18 years olds vs. 17% of 15-16 year olds vs. 13% of age 14 and younger).
- Asian teens had lower than average rates for the following stresses: death/illness/injury of family member (16%), conflicts with boyfriend/girlfriend (21%), eating habits/body image (9%), financial difficulty (6%), and not enough time to do everything (19%).¹⁰¹ On the other hand, they had higher than average rates of stress for the following: homework/school grades (48%)¹⁰² and college admissions (11%).
- Latino teens were less likely to report stress than the overall average on death/illness/injury of family member (24%) and death/illness/injury of friends (15%).¹⁰³ They were more likely to report depression (26%) as a source of stress. Multi-racial/ethnic teens were more likely than the average to report stress due to divorce/separation/remarriage of parents (12%).¹⁰⁴

⁹⁷ Due in part to the BPS sample being older.

⁹⁸ For all the stresses except conflict with teachers and eating habits/body image, due in part to a higher proportion of older teens in the BPS summer school sample.

⁹⁹ Again, due in part to the difference in the age composition of the two samples.

¹⁰⁰ Due in part to the higher proportion of white teens in the BPS summer job sample.

¹⁰¹ Due in part to the Asian sample having a higher proportion of males and recent immigrants for all the stresses listed except the last two, for which only the high proportion of recent immigrants may be a contributing factor.

¹⁰² In spite of their having a higher proportion of males and recent immigrants in the sample.

¹⁰³ Due in part to a higher proportion of immigrants in the Latino sample.

¹⁰⁴ Due in part to a higher proportion of GLBT teens in the multi-racial/ethnic sample.

- Cape Verdean teens were less likely than the average to report stress due to death/injury/illness of family member (23%),¹⁰⁵ conflict with parent/family member (21%),¹⁰⁶ and financial difficulty (3%).¹⁰⁷ They were more likely than the average to report stress due to conflicts with boyfriends/girlfriends (37%),¹⁰⁸ abuse (13%), depression (27%)¹⁰⁹ and not enough time to do everything (37%).¹¹⁰
- White teens were more likely than the average to feel stress due to death/illness/injury of family members (39%), conflict with parent/family member (42%), conflict between parents/family members (27%), conflict with friends (43%), peer pressure (16%), conflicts with teachers (19%), eating habits/body image (27%) and performing in sports or creative activities (14%). White teens were more likely than their counterparts to report eight or more stresses (23% vs. 15%-18%) and less likely to report only from one to three stresses (46% vs. 55%-61%).¹¹¹
- There was no area where immigrant teens felt more stress than US-born teens. Recent immigrants perceived less stress than US-born teens in the areas of death/injury/illness of family member (19% vs. 32%), death/injury/illness of friend (12% vs. 21%), conflict with parent/family member (14% vs. 35%), conflict with friends (13% vs. 31%), conflicts with boy/girlfriends (12% vs. 32%), job or conflict at work (8% vs. 17%), standardized tests (11% vs. 20%), homework/school grades (31% vs. 42%), fulfilling expectations of parents (7% vs. 19%), fulfilling personal expectations (6% vs. 18%), conflict with teachers (9% vs. 16%), depression (16% vs. 21%), eating habits/body image (6% vs. 18%), financial difficulties (5% vs. 14%), future/life directions (12% vs. 17%), performing in sports or creative arts (3% vs. 10%) and not enough time to do everything (22% vs. 29%). Longer term immigrants were more similar in response to US-born teens in every area except three, where they too reported less stress: death/illness/injury of family member (20%), conflict with parent/family member (28%), and conflict between parents/family members (13%). Only 5% of recent immigrants reported eight or more stresses, compared to 20% of US born teens and 14% of longer term immigrants. 77% of recent immigrants reported only between one and three stresses.¹¹²
- GLBT teens felt more stress than straight teens in the following areas: death/illness/injury to a friend (29% vs. 20%), change in parents' marital status (16% vs. 6%), loneliness (20% vs. 12%), abuse (18% vs. 5%), conflicts with other students (13% vs. 6%), depression (27% vs. 21%), and college admissions (11% vs. 5%). They were somewhat more likely to report 12 or more stresses (11% vs. 6%) and less likely to report only 1-3 stresses (54% vs. 60%). On the other hand, GLBT teens were less likely than straight teens to report feeling stress in the following areas:

¹⁰⁵ Due in part to a higher proportion of older and recent immigrant teens, but in spite of a higher proportion of females.

¹⁰⁶ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants, but in spite of a higher proportion of females and older teens.

¹⁰⁷ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants, but in spite of a higher proportion of older teens.

¹⁰⁸ Due in part to a higher proportion of females and older teens, but in spite of a higher proportion of recent immigrants.

¹⁰⁹ Due in part to a higher proportion of females and older teens, but in spite of a higher proportion of recent immigrants.

¹¹⁰ Due in part to a higher proportion of older teens, but in spite of a higher proportion of recent immigrants.

¹¹¹ The younger age of the white teen sample was a factor in a few of these stresses: death/illness/injury of family member and peer pressure due in part to the younger age, while conflict with parents/family members in spite of the younger age. Also, their high rate of overall stresses is in spite of the younger age of the white sample.

¹¹² The low percentages of reported stress by recent immigrants is, in many cases, in spite of a higher proportion of older teens in that sample.

homework/grades (26% vs. 43%), school tests (15% vs. 20%), and not enough time (22% vs. 29%). Questioning teens reported lower rates for many of the stresses listed and overall.¹¹³

5. Responding to Stress (Q51,52)

- By a vast majority, teens would go to friends (54%) and family members (44%) if they felt stressed. Only 6%-10% would use any of the other resources listed (e.g., hot line, counselor, Internet, teacher, religious leader). There was no difference to report between summer school and summer job teens.
- As to how they would handle or cope with stress, teens responded in the following manner:

Relaxation	39%	Get angry and do things they later regret	16
Get support/advice from friends	28	Prayer/meditation	15
Keep feelings to themselves	27	Get support from trusted non-family adult	13
Exercise	27	Drink alcohol or take drugs	13
Get upset, let feelings out	24	See a counselor/therapist/health professional	5
Get support/advice from family	19	Cut or hurt themselves	4
- There were only two differences in the twelve options above for between how summer school and summer job teens would respond: summer school teens were more likely to keep feelings to themselves (31% vs. 23%)¹¹⁴ and get support/advice from friends (31% vs. 23%).

Demographic group analysis:

- There were a number of differences among the demographic groups around the resources teens would seek in response to feeling stressed:
 - Females were more likely than males to go to friends (64% vs. 45%) and to family (48% vs. 40%).
 - BPS teens were more likely than P/M/C teens to go to family for support (47% vs. 40%),¹¹⁵ while teens 14 and under were more likely than their counterparts to go to family members for support (49% vs. 40%). Higher risk teens were less likely to go to friends (34%) or family (25%).¹¹⁶
 - Asian (63%)¹¹⁷ and white (67%) teens were more likely than their counterparts to go to their friends, but Asian teens were far less likely to go to their family (25%). Multi-racial/ethnic

¹¹³ Lower rates of stress among higher risk and recent immigrant teens could explain in part the relatively low rates for questioning teens, but is contrary to the higher rates among GLBT teens.

¹¹⁴ Due in part to a higher proportion of older teens in the summer school sample.

¹¹⁵ In spite of BPS teens being older.

¹¹⁶ Due in part to a higher rate of GLBT teens in the higher risk sample.

¹¹⁷ In spite of there being a higher proportion of males and recent immigrants in the Asian sample.

teens were least likely to go to their friends (42%),¹¹⁸ while Cape Verdean teens were most likely to go to family members (54%).¹¹⁹

- Immigrants – both recent and longer-term – were more likely than US-born teens to go to health professionals (15% vs. 9%) and less likely to go to family members (39% vs. 47%).¹²⁰ Recent immigrants were more likely than both US-born and longer-term immigrant teens to go to a religious leader (15% vs. 8%)¹²¹ and a teacher (17% vs. 8%), but were much less likely to go to a friend (34% vs. 56%).
- GLBT teens were more likely than straight teens to seek help from a doctor/nurse (15% vs. 9%), psychologist/social worker (14% vs. 7%), religious leader (16% vs. 9%),¹²² and the Internet (18% vs. 5%), but much less likely to seek help from family (19% vs. 47%) and friends (30% vs. 58%). Questioning teens were also less likely to seek help from family (25%) and friends (31%).¹²³
- There were also differences among the demographic groups around the ways they would handle or cope with feeling stressed:
 - Males were much more likely than females to exercise (36% vs. 17%), but females were more likely to get upset and let feelings out (33% vs. 16%); keep feelings to themselves (33% vs. 22%); and get support or advice from friends (40% vs. 17%), family members (24% vs. 14%) and trusted non-family adults (18% vs. 9%).
 - Much lower percentages of higher risk teens would exercise (16%), relax (12%), or get support from family (6%), friends (14%) or trusted adult (5%). A higher percentage felt that they would get angry and do something they would later regret (22%) or drink/take drugs (18%).
 - Younger teens were somewhat more likely to relax (44% vs. 38% vs. 36%), but older teens were more likely to pray or meditate (20% vs. 18% vs. 15% vs. 10%), keep feelings to themselves (32% vs. 27% vs. 22%), drink alcohol or take drugs (20% vs. 16% vs. 13% vs. 6%), and get support/advice from friends (33% vs. 27% vs. 22%).
 - Asian teens were less likely than their counterparts to pray or meditate (4%)¹²⁴ or get support/advice from family (12%),¹²⁵ but more likely to keep feelings to themselves (33%);¹²⁶ black teens were more likely to pray/meditate (19%); Latino teens were more likely to exercise (32%); multi-racial/ethnic teens were more likely to drink or take drugs (19%) and cut or hurt

¹¹⁸ Due in part to a higher rate of GLBT teens in the multi-racial/ethnic sample.

¹¹⁹ In spite of a higher proportion of recent immigrant and older teens, but due in part to a higher proportion of females in the Cape Verdean sample.

¹²⁰ For recent immigrants, due in part because they are older.

¹²¹ Due in part because they are older.

¹²² Due in part to a higher rate of recent immigrants in the GLBT sample.

¹²³ For both the GLBT and questioning samples, the relatively low rate of teens seeking help from family and friends may be due in part to similar low rates among higher risk and recent immigrant teens (for friends only), both of whom make up a relatively high proportion of those samples.

¹²⁴ In spite of having a high proportion of recent immigrants in the Asian sample.

¹²⁵ Due in part to a high proportion of males in the Asian sample.

¹²⁶ In spite of a high proportion of males and recent immigrants in the Asian sample.

themselves (9%);¹²⁷ white teens were more likely to drink or take drugs (21%),¹²⁸ but less likely to pray or meditate (7%).¹²⁹

- Recent immigrants were less likely than their counterparts to relax (28%), get upset and let feelings out (15%), and keep feelings to themselves (18%)¹³⁰. They (19%) and longer-term immigrants (24%)¹³¹ were less likely than US-born teens (30%) to get advice/support from friends. They were more likely, though, to pray or meditate (26%).
- GLBT teens were less likely than straight teens to report exercising (13% vs. 27%), relaxing (26% vs. 40%), keeping feelings to themselves (20% vs. 29%), getting support/advice from family (10% vs. 20%), and getting support/advice from friends (21% vs. 29%).¹³² Questioning teens had similar rates to the GLBT teens on each coping mechanism above except exercising. On the other hand, GLBT teens were more likely than straight teens to report using alcohol/drugs (30% vs. 12%), cutting/hurting themselves (20% vs. 3%), seeing a counselor (14% vs. 4%), and getting support/advice from a trusted adult (20% vs. 14%). Questioning teens were also more likely to cut/hurt themselves (13% vs. 3%).

6. Impact of Stress in their Lives (Q53, 54)

- 44% of teens believed they handle stress well, 19% didn't believe they do so, and 37% believed they sometimes handle stress well. Summer job teens were more likely to have believed they handle stress well (47% vs. 42%),¹³³ while summer school teens were more likely to have believed they sometimes handle stress well (39% vs. 33%).
- For those who didn't feel they handled stress well, or only handled it well sometimes, 73% felt it harmed their ability to do well in school (76 % summer school vs. 70% summer job teens),¹³⁴ 66% felt that it harmed their emotional well being (69% summer school vs. 61% summer job teens),¹³⁵ 61% felt it harmed their relationship with family members, 56% felt it harmed their relationship with friends, 51% felt it harmed their ability to do well at an activity important to them, and 43% felt it harmed their physical health.

Demographic group analysis:

- Males were more likely than females to believe they handle stress well (51% vs. 37%), while females were more likely to indicate they only sometimes handle stress well (44% vs. 31%). Younger teens were slightly more likely than older teens to feel they handle stress well.

¹²⁷ Due in part to a higher proportion of GLBT teens in the multi-racial/ethnic sample.

¹²⁸ In spite of being younger.

¹²⁹ Due in part to their being younger.

¹³⁰ In spite a higher proportion of older 17-18 year old teens in the recent immigrant sample.

¹³¹ Again, in spite of a higher proportion of older teens.

¹³² Due in part to similar differences among higher risk and/or recent immigrant teens, depending on the coping mechanism, as both populations have a higher proportion in the GLBT and questioning samples.

¹³³ Due in part to the different age structures of the two samples.

¹³⁴ Due in part to the different age structures of the two samples.

¹³⁵ Due in part to the different age structures of the two samples.

- P/M/C teens were less likely than BPS teens to believe they handle stress well (40% vs. 46%).¹³⁶ Conversely, they were more likely to believe they didn't handle stress well (24% vs. 16%). Among BPS students, summer job teens were more likely than summer school teens to believe they handle stress well (52% vs. 43%).¹³⁷
- Cape Verdean¹³⁸ and multi-racial/ethnic teens¹³⁹ were least likely of their counterparts to believe they handle stress well (38%). Asian teens were most likely to believe of their counterparts they didn't handle stress well (25%), while black teens were least likely (14%).
- Immigrants were slightly less likely than US-born teens to believe they handle stress well.¹⁴⁰
- GLBT teens were considerably less likely than straight teens to believe they handle stress well (24% vs. 46%) and conversely more likely to believe they don't (40% vs. 16%).
- The following demographic variations¹⁴¹ occurred in response to perceiving harm in the following impact areas:
 - *Relationship with family members:* Females more likely than males (64% vs. 57%); age 14 and younger less likely than other ages (54% vs. 61-64%).
 - *Relationship with friends:* younger teens less likely than older teens (50% of age 14 and younger vs. 59% of 15-18 year olds); BPS teens more likely than P/M/C teens (58% vs. 50%)¹⁴².
 - *Ability to do well in school:* females more likely than males (77% vs. 69%); BPS summer job teens less likely than P/M/C or BPS summer school teens (70% vs. 75%); younger teens less likely than older teens (65% vs. 74% vs. 79%); white (66%) teens less likely;¹⁴³ recent immigrants less likely (64%)¹⁴⁴ and longer-term immigrants more likely (78%).
 - *Physical well-being:* Younger teens less likely (37% of age 14 and younger); multi-racial/ethnic teens more likely (49%); immigrant teens more likely (48%).¹⁴⁵
 - *Emotional well-being:* Females more likely than males (70% vs. 61%); younger teens less likely than older teens (56% vs. 66% vs. 72%); white teens less likely (57%)¹⁴⁶; and recent immigrants less likely (56%)¹⁴⁷ and longer-term immigrants more likely (74%).

¹³⁶ In spite of their being younger.

¹³⁷ Due in part to BPS summer job teens being younger than BPS summer school teens.

¹³⁸ Due in part to Cape Verdean teens being more likely to be female, younger and recent immigrants.

¹³⁹ Due in part to a higher proportion of GLBT teens in the multi-racial/ethnic sample.

¹⁴⁰ Due in part to their being older.

¹⁴¹ Because of small sample sizes, data from Asian, Cape Verdean, higher risk teens, GLBT, and questioning teens could not be reported in response to these questions.

¹⁴² Due in part to different age structures in the two samples.

¹⁴³ Due in part to a higher proportion of younger teens in the white teen sample.

¹⁴⁴ In spite of being older.

¹⁴⁵ Due in part to their being older.

¹⁴⁶ Due in part because they are younger.

¹⁴⁷ In spite of being older.

- *Ability to do well at an activity:* Females less likely than males (47% vs. 55%); Latino teens more likely (57%) than other racial/ethnic groups; and recent (54%) and longer-term (61%) immigrants more likely than US-born teens.

SAFETY

1. Feeling safe in various locations (Q34)

- Teen respondents felt safe to varying degrees in the following locations:

Home	95%	Their street	78%
School in class	88	To and from school	76
Youth center	83	MBTA bus/trolley	71
School hallways	80	Downtown Boston	70
Neighborhood	80	MBTA train/station	66

These responses were virtually identical to those of the 2000 sample for the locations which were asked in both surveys.¹⁴⁸

- A higher percentage of summer job teens felt safer than did summer school teens in all of those locations, except home, by anywhere from five to nine percentage points.¹⁴⁹

Demographic group analysis:

- Females felt less safe than males on the MBTA and downtown; otherwise, they had similar perceptions of safety.
- In all three school-related locations, P/M/C and BPS summer job teens felt safer than BPS summer school teens.
- Higher risk teens generally felt less safe in each of these venues, particularly in their homes (80%), in school (79% in class, 68% in hallways) and in youth centers (67%).¹⁵⁰
- The only locations where perceptions of safety varied by age were on their street and in their neighborhood, where younger teens felt safer than older teens.
- White teens felt safer than their counterparts, sometimes by margins of 10-15 percentage points, in every location except home and on MBTA trains and stations, where they felt as safe. Cape Verdean teens were less likely than their counterparts to feel safe at MBTA locations. Asian and Cape Verdean teens were less likely than the others to feel safe to and from school (67%). One in ten Asian and multi-racial/ethnic¹⁵¹ teens did not feel safe at home. Asian teens were less likely than the others to feel safe in school hallways (67%).¹⁵²

¹⁴⁸ The 2000 survey just offered the choice of “at school” and “on the MBTA,” whereas the 2001 survey offered more choices for those two locations.

¹⁴⁹ Due in part to the different age and racial/ethnic composition of the two samples.

¹⁵⁰ Due in part to a higher proportion of GLBT teens in the higher risk teen sample.

¹⁵¹ Due in part to a higher proportion of GLBT teens in the multi-racial/ethnic sample.

¹⁵² In part because a relatively high percentage of Asian and Cape Verdean teens are recent immigrants.

- Immigrant teens were less likely than U.S.-born teens to feel safe in nearly every location¹⁵³. In particular, recent immigrant teens felt less safe than longer-term immigrant teens in many of the locations, as low as 56%-59% in five of the locations.¹⁵⁴
- GLBT teens were less likely to feel safe than straight teens in all the settings, most notably in school in class (72% vs. 89%), in school hallways (64% vs. 82%), in their home (79% vs. 96%), on the MBTA bus/trolley (56% vs. 73%), and at their youth center (70% vs. 85%).¹⁵⁵
- Variations from the norm among neighborhood teens¹⁵⁶ included the following: South Boston teens felt safest to and from school (86%); South Boston, Roslindale and Hyde Park teens (84%-87%) felt safest on their street, while Mattapan teens (70%) felt least safe; Hyde Park, Roslindale and South Boston (88% - 92%) felt safest in their neighborhood, while Dorchester 02121 teens felt least safe (71%); Dorchester 02122 teens felt safest downtown (79%); Hyde Park and South Boston teens felt safest in their youth center (88%-90%), where Jamaica Plain teens felt least safe (77%).

2. Type and location of violence witnessed (Q23)

- Teens witnessed violence during the previous year at the following rates, by location and type of violence:

With fists/feet	36%	By a friend	21%
On the street	35	On the MBTA	19
By stranger	29	With a bat/club	16
In school building	27	With a gun	16
On school grounds	27	By family member	6
By acquaintance	25	In their home	6
With a knife	22		

For all locations or types of violence that were listed in both the 2000 and 2001 surveys¹⁵⁷ (see *Chart 5 next page*), a lower proportion of teens in this sample than in the 2000 sample witnessed the violence, particularly on the street (35% vs. 50%) and with fists/feet (36% vs. 48%). The difference in the other locations or types were less than five percentage points.

- 38% of teens did not witness any violence during the previous year, much higher than the 26% who responded similarly to the 2000 survey. Summer job teens were more likely than summer school teens to report not witnessing any violence (41% vs. 36%).¹⁵⁸
- By margins of five to eight percentage points, summer school teens were more likely than summer job teens to witness violence in their school building¹⁵⁹, on the street,¹⁶⁰ with a knife,¹⁶¹ with fists or feet,¹⁶² and by a stranger¹⁶³.

¹⁵³ Except at home, where they feel as safe.

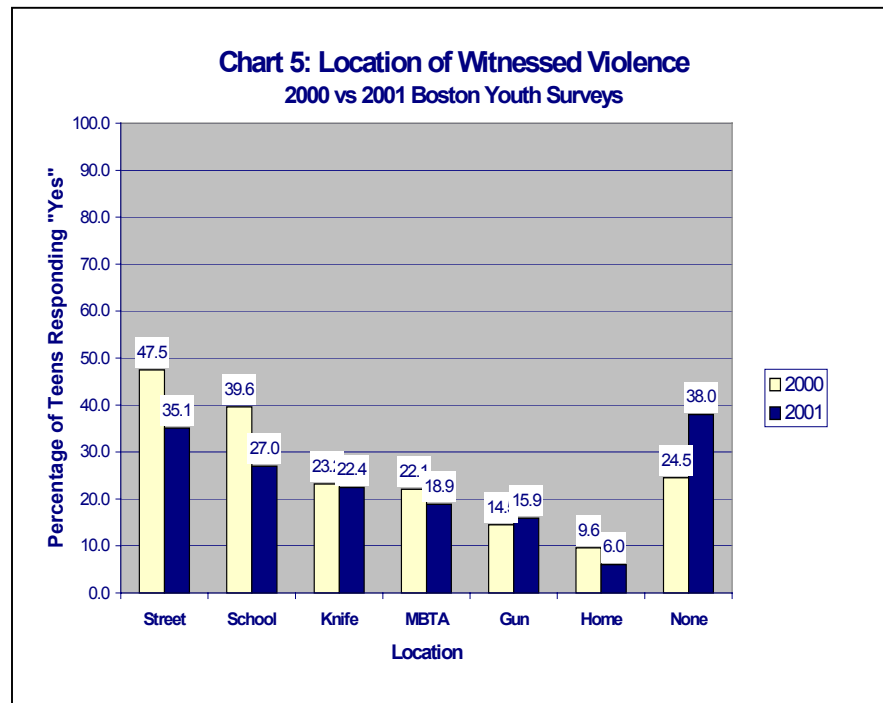
¹⁵⁴ For many of the settings, this may be due in part to a higher proportion of GLBT teens in the recent immigrant sample.

¹⁵⁵ For many of the settings, though not at home, these differences may be due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrant teens in the GLBT sample. The sample of questioning teens was too small to analyze for these questions.

¹⁵⁶ Not all neighborhoods were analyzed for this report. See p. 7 for the list of neighborhoods analyzed.

¹⁵⁷ This 2001 survey added a number of locations and types to the list on the 2000 survey.

¹⁵⁸ In spite of a higher proportion of white and multi-racial/ethnic teens in the summer job sample.



Demographic group analysis:

- Females were more likely than males to not have witnessed violence (41% vs. 36%), while males were more likely to have witnessed violence on the MBTA (22% vs. 15%), in their school buildings (30% vs. 25%), on the street (38% vs. 32%), with a gun (19% vs. 12%), and with a knife (26% vs. 19%).
- BPS teens were more likely than P/M/C teens to witness violence in the school building (29% vs. 23%).¹⁶⁴ There was little difference between the two groups when asked if they witnessed violence on school grounds. (Comparisons cannot be made with the 2000 survey samples without further analysis, as the questions about school were asked differently.) Other differences between the BPS and P/M/C samples in the 2001 survey included the following:
 - P/M/C teens were more likely to witness violence (35% vs. 40% did not witness any violence).
 - BPS teens were more likely to witness violence with a knife – 23% vs. 17%.¹⁶⁵
 - P/M/C teens were more likely to witness violence by an acquaintance – 32% vs. 24%.¹⁶⁶

¹⁵⁹ Due in part to a different age composition between the two samples.

¹⁶⁰ Due in part to a different age composition between the two samples.

¹⁶¹ Due in part to a different age composition between the two samples.

¹⁶² In spite of a higher rate among white teens, who make up a disproportionate share of summer job teens compared to summer school teens.

¹⁶³ In spite of a higher rate among white teens, who make up a disproportionate share of summer job teens compared to summer school teens.

¹⁶⁴ Due in part to an older population in the BPS sample.

¹⁶⁵ Due in part to the BPS sample being older.

¹⁶⁶ Due in part to a disproportionate number of white teens attending P/M/C schools.

- Higher risk teens did not witness more violence than their counterparts among the various types and venues; in some cases they witnessed less: fists/feet (24%), by an acquaintance (16%) and by a stranger (18%), as well as in school settings.¹⁶⁷
- Older teens (up to and including age 17-18) were more likely than their younger counterparts to have witnessed violence in the following locations and for the following types: on the MBTA, in their school building, on the street, with a gun, with a knife, with bat/club, and by a stranger.¹⁶⁸
- Asian teens were far less likely than their counterparts to witness violence at all (46% did not), in their school building (15%), on school grounds (18%), on the street (26%), with fists or feet (26%), and by a stranger (18%).¹⁶⁹
- White teens were more likely than their counterparts to have witnessed violence by a friend (32%), an acquaintance (40%), with fists or feet (50%), with a bat/club (27%), in their school building (33%), on school grounds (32%), on the street (43%), and by a stranger (36%).¹⁷⁰ On the other hand, they were less likely than their counterparts to have witnessed violence with a gun (10%).¹⁷¹
- Other variations among ethnic/racial groups include the following: multi-racial/ethnic teens were more likely to have witnessed violence (only 30% didn't) and witnessed it on the MBTA (25%), on school grounds (32%), and with a knife (27%); Latino teens were less likely than their counterparts to have witnessed violence with fists or feet (30%); and Cape Verdean teens were more likely than their counterparts to have witnessed violence in their home (12%).
- Similar to the 2000 sample, while recent immigrant teens felt less safe, they were much more likely than longer-term immigrant or U.S.-born teens to report not witnessing any violence (56% vs. 39%, 36%). They were also much less likely than either of their counterparts to witness violence by all locations or type, except at home and by a family member, where the rates were similar. Longer-term immigrants either had similar rates to US-born teens, or somewhat lower (in school building, on the street, with fists/feet, by a friend and by an acquaintance.)
- GLBT teens were less likely to report than straight teens not witnessing any violence (22% vs. 39%). They were more likely to report witnessing violence in the MBTA (27% vs. 19%), in their home (17% vs. 5%) and by a family member (10% vs. 5%). They were less likely to witness violence in a school building (23% vs. 28%), on the street (26% vs. 37%), by fist/feet (24% vs. 38%), and by a stranger (17% vs. 26%). Questioning teens witnessed as much or less violence as straight teens, depending on the type or venue.¹⁷²

¹⁶⁷ This lower than expected rate for "higher risk" teens may be due in part to a higher proportion among the sample who are age 19 and over, who also have a low rate for witnessing violence among those venues/types.

¹⁶⁸ By a spread of six to eight percentage points.

¹⁶⁹ Due in part to a relatively high proportion of recent immigrants, but in spite of a higher proportion of males in the Asian sample.

¹⁷⁰ In spite of, in some of these cases, being younger.

¹⁷¹ Due in part to their being younger.

¹⁷² The relatively lower rates among both GLBT and questioning teens were due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants and higher risk teens in both samples. The higher rate for the MBTA and by a family member among GLBT teen respondents may be due in part to a higher proportion of multi-racial/ethnic teens in the GLBT sample. There is no alternative explanation for the higher rate of witnessing violence in the home.

- These are some of the key variations by neighborhood:¹⁷³
 - Hyde Park (46%) and South End (50%) teens were most likely to report not witnessing violence, while South Boston (30%) and Mattapan (34%) teens were least likely.
 - Hyde Park teens were least likely to witness violence on their street (24%), while Roxbury (44%) and Dorchester 02122 teens (40%) were most likely.
 - Hyde Park (10%) and South Boston (9%) teens were least likely to witness violence with a gun.
 - Roslindale (15%) and South Boston (16%) teens were least likely to witness violence with a knife, while Mattapan (29%) and Dorchester 02122 teens (27%) were most likely.
 - South End teens were least likely to witness violence with fists/feet (27%), by a friend (13%) or by an acquaintance (17%), while South Boston teens were most likely (46%, 36%, and 38% respectively).

3. Gang activities in school and neighborhood (Q36, 37, 38)

- 25% of teens perceived gang activity as very serious in their school, 30% in their neighborhood. An additional 36% saw it as somewhat serious in both locations. The only difference with the 2000 sample was that, then, only 20% perceived gang activity as very serious in their school.
- In their neighborhood, a higher proportion of summer school than summer job teens perceived gang activity as very serious (33% vs. 27%).¹⁷⁴ There were fewer differences between the two groups in this 2001 sample than in the 2000 sample.
- When asked why someone would join a gang, 59% answered for acceptance/to fit in, 57% said for protection, 26% answered for something to do, and 21% said because it's easier to get even. Summer school teens were more likely than summer job teens to answer for protection (61% vs. 52%) and for something to do (23% vs. 18%).¹⁷⁵

Demographic group analysis:

- 63% of BPS teens reported gang activities in their school as somewhat or very serious compared to 44% of P/M/C teens. In their neighborhood, 31% of BPS teens compared to 22% of P/M/C teens reported gang activity as very serious.¹⁷⁶ That difference mostly disappeared when adding in those who saw gang activity in their neighborhood as somewhat serious.
- Younger teens were more likely than their counterparts to perceive gang activity in their school as either very or somewhat serious (66% vs. 61% vs. 57%). That difference mostly disappeared in their respective perceptions of gang activity in their neighborhood. Older teens were more likely than younger teens to think that people joined gangs for something to do (29% vs. 24% vs. 19%).
- Similar to the 2000 sample, a greater proportion of white teens identified gang activity in their school (54%) and neighborhood (51%) as not serious, much higher than the overall averages of 39% and 34%, respectively. Only 15% of white teens perceived gang activities to be very serious

¹⁷³ Not all neighborhoods were analyzed for this report. See p. 7 for neighborhoods that were analyzed.

¹⁷⁴ Due in part to a higher proportion of white teens in the summer job sample.

¹⁷⁵ Due in part to the summer school sample being older.

¹⁷⁶ Due in part to the higher rate of white teens in P/M/C schools.

either in their school or neighborhood. Cape Verdean teens were most likely to have reported gang activity as either very or somewhat serious in their neighborhood (75%), but were much less likely than the 2000 sample of Cape Verdean teens to have perceived it as very serious (35% vs. 48%).

- Immigrant teens were more likely than US-born teens to have perceived a gang problem in both school and neighborhood. 39% of recent immigrants reported gang activity in school as very serious (compared to 21% of US-born and 30% of longer-term immigrants), while only 21% did not perceive gang activity as serious, compared to 43% of US-born and 37% of longer-term immigrants. The differences among the groups were less pronounced when viewing gang activity in the neighborhood: 30% of recent immigrants did not perceive a problem vs. 27% of longer-term immigrants and 36% of US-born teens.
- GLBT teens were more likely than straight teens to perceive gang activity in the schools (54% vs. 36% somewhat of a problem, 21% vs. 41% not a problem).¹⁷⁷ Questioning teens were more likely to perceive gang activity as very serious in the schools (38%)¹⁷⁸ and in the neighborhoods (47%).
- Roxbury, South End, Mattapan, and Dorchester 02121 teens were more likely to perceive gang activity as a very serious problem in their neighborhood (40% - 47%), while Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale and South Boston teens were least likely (20% - 21%).

4. Drug use and problems in neighborhood (Q32¹⁷⁹, 39, 40)

- Most teen respondents (59%) named marijuana as the drug used most by youth in their neighborhood; 13% identified alcohol, and 16% said that no drugs were used. A higher proportion of summer school than summer job teens reported no drugs used in their neighborhood (19% vs. 12%).¹⁸⁰
- When asked which drugs caused the most problems in their neighborhood, 49% identified marijuana, but 41% reported alcohol. 18% identified tobacco and 16% cocaine. A higher proportion of summer job than summer school teens identified tobacco (24% vs. 15%), heroin (14% vs. 9%), and OxyContin (9% vs. 4%).¹⁸¹
- Violence (40%) and addiction (38%) were the major problems caused by this use of drugs in their neighborhood, followed by theft (24%), pressure to buy (20%), overdosing (15%) and fear (14%).

Demographic group analysis:

- Females were more likely than males to report alcohol (44% vs. 39%) and marijuana (52% vs. 47%) as drugs causing the most problems in their neighborhood. They were more likely than males to perceive addiction as a problem (42% vs. 34%), while males were more likely to cite theft as a problem (27% vs. 21%).

¹⁷⁷ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants in the GLBT sample.

¹⁷⁸ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants in the questioning sample.

¹⁷⁹ This question had a particularly high proportion of missing responses (20%).

¹⁸⁰ Due in part to a lower proportion of white teens in the summer school sample.

¹⁸¹ Due in part to a higher proportion of white teens in the summer job than summer school sample.

- P/M/C teens were less likely than BPS teens to say that no drugs are used by youth in their neighborhood and more likely to identify tobacco, heroin and OxyContin as drugs which cause problems in their neighborhood.¹⁸² BPS summer job teens were more likely than BPS summer school teens to identify tobacco and marijuana as drugs causing problems.
- Higher risk teens were more likely than BPS or P/M/C teens to identify cocaine (5%), heroin (7%), and OxyContin (8%) as the drug used most by youth in their neighborhood. They were less likely to identify alcohol and marijuana as drugs which caused the most problems in their neighborhood, but more likely to identify cocaine, heroin and OxyContin. They were more likely to identify violence and theft as the types of problems caused by the use of drugs, and less likely to identify peer pressure.
- Younger teens were less likely to report marijuana as being the drug used most by youth in their neighborhood (50% vs. 62% vs. 66%). They were also less likely to report cocaine as a source of problems (12% vs. 15% vs. 21%), and theft or addiction as a type of problem.
- Asian teens (27%)¹⁸³ were by far the least likely to perceive marijuana as the drug used most by teens in their neighborhood, while Cape Verdean (48%)¹⁸⁴ and white (52%)¹⁸⁵ teens were also relatively low, compared to black teens, who had the highest rate (64%). 29% of Asian teens felt that no drugs were used, compared to 8% of white teens and 10% of multi-racial/ethnic teens. Cape Verdean (26%) and white (24%) teens were far more likely than their counterparts to identify alcohol as the drug most used by youth in their neighborhood.
- White teens were more likely, by far, to identify alcohol (55%), tobacco (35%), heroin (21%), club drugs (21%) and OxyContin (21%) as drugs that cause problems in their neighborhood. Multi-racial/ethnic teens were higher than the norm for cocaine and heroin. Asian teens were less likely than teens from the other ethnic/racial groups to identify marijuana as a source of problems in their neighborhood (32%),¹⁸⁶ but more likely to identify tobacco (24%).
- As for types of problems caused by drug use in their neighborhood, white teens were much more likely than their counterparts to identify addiction (53%) and overdosing (28%). They were also higher than the norm in identifying pressure to buy (27%) and theft (32%). Cape Verdean teens were more likely than the norm to identify pressure to buy (29%) and fear (19%), while multi-racial/ethnic teens were more likely to identify theft (30%). Asian teens were far less likely to report pressure to buy (11%), violence (27%) and fear (4%).¹⁸⁷
- Recent immigrants were far less likely than their counterparts to identify marijuana (34%) as the drug used most by teens in their neighborhood, while a higher proportion identified alcohol (22%). They were also more likely to say that drug use was not a problem (27%). Longer-term

¹⁸² Due in part to a higher proportion of white teens in the P/M/C sample.

¹⁸³ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants among the Asian sample.

¹⁸⁴ Also due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants in the Cape Verdean sample.

¹⁸⁵ Due in part to a younger population in the white sample.

¹⁸⁶ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants in the Asian teen sample.

¹⁸⁷ For pressure to buy and violence, due in part to the relatively high proportion of recent immigrants in the Asian sample.

immigrants were less likely than US-born teens to report that marijuana was the drug used most (55% vs. 64%). Recent immigrants also identified at a lower rate that alcohol (32%) and marijuana (35%) caused problems in their neighborhood. They were also less likely than US-born or longer-term immigrants to identify all the types of problems, except for fear, and in particular addiction (only 22%).

- GLBT teens were more likely to identify cocaine (9% vs. 1%) and heroin (8% vs. 1%) as the drug used most in their neighborhood. They were also more likely to identify cocaine as a drug which causes a problem in their neighborhood (32% vs. 16%). They were less likely to identify alcohol (35% vs. 43%) and marijuana (37% vs. 51%) as causing a problem.¹⁸⁸ Questioning teens were more likely than straight teens to report no drugs being used in their neighborhood (32% vs. 15%),¹⁸⁹ and they were less likely to identify alcohol and marijuana as drugs that cause problems.¹⁹⁰
- By neighborhood, the following variations were reported:¹⁹¹
 - Hyde Park teens were much more likely to report no drug use in their neighborhood (32%), while Mattapan (11%) and South Boston (10%) teens were least likely.
 - Marijuana was perceived as the drug most used by a high proportion of teen respondents in Roxbury, South End, Dorchester 02124, Mattapan, and Dorchester 02121 (65%-70%), and by a lower proportion of teens from Hyde Park (44%) and South Boston (51%).
 - 10% of South Boston teens identified heroin as the drug most used in their neighborhood, while alcohol as the top drug received responses ranging from a low of 5% among South End teens to a high of 20% by Dorchester 02122 teens.
 - Hyde Park and Roslindale teens were more likely than their counterparts to perceive drug use as not being a problem; they specifically were less likely to identify alcohol, cocaine and marijuana as causing problems in their neighborhood.
 - Alcohol was more likely to be perceived by teens in Jamaica Plain and Dorchester 02122, 02124 and 02125 as causing problems in their neighborhood (47% - 50%).
 - Roxbury (24%) and South End (22%) teens were more likely than their counterparts to perceive cocaine use as a problem.
 - South Boston teens were more likely than their counterparts to perceive tobacco (33%), heroin (33%), club drugs (18%) and OxyContin (25%) as causing problems.

¹⁸⁸ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrant and higher risk teens in the GLBT sample.

¹⁸⁹ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrant teens in the questioning sample.

¹⁹⁰ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrant and higher risk teens in the questioning sample.

¹⁹¹ Not all neighborhoods were analyzed for this report. See p. 7 for neighborhoods analyzed.

5. Perception of dating violence as a problem (Q33)

- One in four of all teen respondents perceived dating violence as very much of a problem, one in three saw it as somewhat of a problem, and 42% did not perceive it as a problem at all. There was no difference between summer school and summer job teens, and these figures represented no change from the sample of summer job teens asked the same question in the 1999 survey.¹⁹²

Demographic group analysis:

- Females were more likely than males to perceive dating violence as very much of a problem (29% vs. 23%) and as any kind of a problem (63% vs. 53%).
- Higher risk teens were more likely to perceive dating violence as a problem (67%).¹⁹³
- Asian (52%)¹⁹⁴ and white (51%) teens were least likely, while Cape Verdean teens (67%)¹⁹⁵ were most likely, to perceive dating violence as a problem.
- Immigrant teens, in particular recent immigrants¹⁹⁶ (39% perceived it as very much of a problem), were more likely than US-born teens to perceive dating violence as a problem.
- GLBT teens were more likely than straight teens to perceive dating violence as a problem (80% vs. 57%).¹⁹⁷

¹⁹² This question was not asked in the 2000 survey.

¹⁹³ Due in part to a higher proportion of GLBT teens in the higher risk sample.

¹⁹⁴ In spite of the opposite trend among recent immigrants, but due in part to a higher proportion of males in the Asian sample.

¹⁹⁵ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrants in the Cape Verdean sample.

¹⁹⁶ Due in part to a higher proportion of GLBT teens in the recent immigrant sample.

¹⁹⁷ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrant and higher risk teens in the GLBT sample.

HEALTH

1. Exercise (Q30)

One in five teens reported exercising aerobically for at least 20 minutes every day in the previous week. 35% reported doing so at least five of those days, while 61% reported doing so at least three of those days. 18% reported not exercising on any day during the previous week.

Demographic group analysis

- P/M/C teens were less likely than BPS teens to report not exercising for any day of the prior week (12% vs. 19%).¹⁹⁸
- There were considerable differences between males and females: males were more likely to exercise every day (25% vs. 15%) or at least five days (41% vs. 28%), while females were more likely to not have exercised on any day (23% vs. 13%).
- Younger teens were more likely than older teens to have exercised every day (26% vs. 22% vs. 16%).
- White teens were most likely to have exercised at least five days (40%) and least likely of all racial/ethnic groups to have not exercised any day (10%). On the other hand, Cape Verdean teens were most likely to have not exercised any day (27%), while Latino (28%) and Asian (27%) teens were least likely to have exercised at least five days.¹⁹⁹
- US-born teens were more likely than immigrant teens to have exercised at least five days in the previous week. In particular, recent immigrants were least likely of their counterparts to have exercised every day (9%) or at least five days (24%).
- GLBT (26%) and questioning (21%)²⁰⁰ teens were less likely than straight (35%) teens to have exercised five or more days.

2. Covered by health insurance (Q27)

- Similar to the 2000 sample, 77% of the respondents reported having health insurance coverage; 7% said they did not and 16% weren't sure.
- Unlike the 2000 sample, there was no difference between the summer job and summer school samples.

¹⁹⁸ Due in part to a higher proportion of white teens in the P/M/C sample.

¹⁹⁹ Due in part to a higher proportion of immigrant teens in the Cape Verdean, Asian and Latino samples.

²⁰⁰ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrant teens in the GLBT and questioning samples.

Demographic group analysis:

- Females were somewhat more likely than males to report being covered by health insurance (80% vs. 75%).
- Higher risk teens were less likely to have insurance or not be sure (60% had, 25% didn't, 15% weren't sure).²⁰¹ Teens over 19 were even less likely to report having insurance (54% had, 22% didn't, 25% weren't sure).
- White teens were most likely to report having health insurance (84%). On the other hand, Asian teens were least likely to report having health insurance (63%) and most likely to report not having it (18%).²⁰² Multi-racial/ethnic teens also had a high rate of not having health insurance (12%),²⁰³ while Asian and Cape Verdean were most likely to not know if they were covered or not (20%-21%).
- Immigrants were less likely than US-born teens to report being covered by health insurance, particularly recent immigrants (62% vs. 72% vs. 82%). Similarly, they were more likely to report not having health insurance (19% vs. 10% vs. 4%).
- GLBT teens were more likely than straight teens to report not having health insurance (22% vs. 5%) and less likely to report having health insurance (65% vs. 79%). Questioning teens similarly reported less health insurance (68% had, 16% didn't).²⁰⁴

3. Physical Exam (Q28)

86% of all respondents reported having a physical exam in the previous year. There was little difference between summer school and summer job teens, and no difference between the summer job teens and their counterparts in the 1999 survey.

Demographic group analysis:

- Females were more likely than males to report having a physical exam (89% vs. 84%).
- Only 70% of higher risk teens reported having had a physical exam.
- Teens age 16 and under were more likely than 17 and older teens to have gotten a physical exam (88% vs. 82%).
- White teens had the highest rate (93%) and Asians the lowest rate (81%) among the various racial/ethnic groups.

²⁰¹ Due in part to a higher proportion of age 19 and over and immigrant teens in the higher risk sample.

²⁰² Due in part to recent immigrants being a relatively high proportion of the Asian sample.

²⁰³ Due in part to a higher proportion of GLBT teens in the multi-racial/ethnic sample.

²⁰⁴ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrant and higher risk teens in both the GLBT and questioning samples.

- GLBT (81%) and questioning (75%) teens were less likely than straight teens (87%) to have received a physical exam.²⁰⁵

4. Visit to the Dentist (Q29)

Nearly three out of four respondents reported visiting the dentist in the previous year. Summer job teens were more likely than summer school teens to have done so (79% vs. 69%),²⁰⁶ and more likely than the 1999 survey summer job sample (79% vs. 72%).²⁰⁷

Demographic group analysis:

- P/M/C teens were more likely than BPS teens to have visited the dentist (84% vs. 73%)²⁰⁸ Among BPS teens, summer job teens were more likely than summer school teens to have visited the dentist (79% vs. 71%).²⁰⁹ Only 60% of higher risk teens visited the dentist.²¹⁰
- Younger teens were more likely than older teens to have visited the dentist (81% vs. 76% vs. 68% vs. 56%).
- Among the racial/ethnic groups surveyed, white teens had the highest rate (87%); the others had rates ranging from 67% - 73%.
- Immigrant teens were less likely than US-born teens to have visited the dentist (66% vs. 76%).
- GLBT (58%) and questioning (64%) teens had lower rates than straight teens (75%) of visiting the dentist.²¹¹

²⁰⁵ Due in part to a higher proportion of higher risk teens in both the GLBT and questioning samples. In addition, for the questioning sample, due in part to a higher proportion of older teens.

²⁰⁶ Due in part to the different age and racial/ethnic composition of the two samples.

²⁰⁷ In spite of a lower rate of white teens in the 2001 sample.

²⁰⁸ Due in part to differences in the age and racial/ethnic composition of the two samples.

²⁰⁹ Due in part to differences in the age and racial/ethnic composition of the two samples.

²¹⁰ Due in part due to their being older.

²¹¹ Due in part to a higher proportion of recent immigrant and higher risk teens in both the GLBT and the questioning samples. For the questioning sample, this difference is also due in part to a higher proportion of older teens.

TABLE 1: SOURCE OF SURVEY RETURNS, 2000-2001

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Summer School	1,523	1,333
Summer Jobs Programs	1,071	952
Parks and Recreation/Boston Youth Corps “Gray Shirts”	444	514
Parks and Recreation/Boston Youth Corps CBOs*	136	178
Private Industry Council	172	178
Police Department/ Summer of Opportunity	34	36
Mass. Department of Youth Services**	133	36
ABCD	152	10
Missing	5	
Total	2,599	2,285

* Mostly from Boston Community Centers

** Not a summer jobs program, but added in 1999 to broaden the sample.

TABLE 2: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Variable	2000		2001		2000 US CENSUS (age 0-18)
	N*	%	N *	%	
BPS	1642	80.7	1714	76.3	
Private/METCO/Charter	254	12.5	359	16.0	
Higher Risk	138	6.8	120	5.3	
Female	1024	51.7	1191	46.2	
Male	957	48.3	1388	53.8	
13-14 years old	450	21.7	559	21.7	
15-16 years old	857	41.4	1102	42.8	
17-18 years old	611	29.6	764	29.7	
Other/Age 19+	151	7.3	152	5.9	
Asian	116	5.8	97	4.2	6.7%
Black	692	34.8	988	42.2	37.2
Cape Verdean	98	4.9	76	3.3	N/A
Latino	398	20.0	471	20.1	23.9
Multi-racial/ethnic	102	5.1	334	14.3	4.2
White	369	18.6	283	12.1	25.4
Other	214	10.9	90	3.9	2.3
U.S.-born	1519	74.5	1663	73.0	
Recent immigrant	183	9.0	203	8.9	
Longer-term immigrant	338	16.6	411	18.1	
Heterosexual	1794	90.8	2056	92.0	
GLBT	59	3.0	99	4.4	
Not sure	122	6.2	79	3.5	
Allston-Brighton	64	3.1		3.0	5.6
Back Bay-Beacon Hill	4	0.2		0.	1.1
Charlestown	62	3.0		3.1	2.4
Chinatown	18	0.9		0.	n.a.
Dorchester	749	36.5	846	37.5	21.6
02121	115	5.6	201		n.a.
02122	122	5.9	132		n.a.
02124	294	14.3	359		n.a.
02125	167	8.1	189		n.a.
East Boston	109	5.3		3.2	7.8
Fenway/Kenmore	5	0.2		0.	0.6
Hyde Park	169	8.2	159	7.0	7.0
Jamaica Plain	89	4.3	103	4.6	6.0
Mattapan	154	7.5	186	8.2	10.5
Mission Hill	23	1.1		2.8	n.a.
North End	19	0.9			n.a.
Roslindale	123	6.0	158	7.0	6.9
Roxbury	185	9.0	224	9.9	15.8
South Boston	61	3.0	109	4.8	4.7
South End	100	4.9	101	4.5	3.5
West Roxbury	47	2.3		2.2	4.9
Other	64	3.1			

*Missing responses to each demographic question are not included; thus, the totals do not add up to 2285 in the 2000 survey or 2599 in the 2001 survey.

TABLE 3: VARIATIONS AMONG DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

1. Summer school (SS) vs. Summer job (SJ)	SS	SJ
Age 14 and under	16.7%	28.7%
Age 15-16	37.2	50.6
Age 17-18	38.0	17.8
Age 19+	8.0	2.9
White	5.5	21.1
Multi-racial/ethnic	11.5	18.0
Black	46.2	36.8
Latino	23.9	15.0
Recent immigrant	12.9	4.6
Longer term immigrant	21.1	13.9
2. 2001 total survey vs. 2000 total survey	2001	2000
Male	53.8	48.3
Female	46.2	51.7
Black	42.2	34.8
White	12.1	18.6
Multi-racial/ethnic*	14.3	5.1
3. Summer school 2001 vs. 2000	SS 2001	SS 2000
Black	46.2	36.3
Multi-racial/ethnic*	11.5	5.0
4. Summer job 2001 vs. 2000	SJ 2001	SJ 2000
Male	54.6	47.3
Female	45.4	52.7
Asian	3.5	7.2
Multi-racial/ethnic*	18.1	5.3
White	21.1	32.0
5. By Gender	Males	Females
Age 17-18	32.3	26.6

(continued)

6. By School	BPS	P/M/C	Higher Risk
Summer school	67.5	28.4	25.0
Summer job	32.5	71.6	75.0
Age 14 and younger	22.1	27.0	15.1
Age 15-16	42.7	46.6	38.7
Age 17-18	30.6	24.7	31.9
Age 19+	4.6	1.7	14.3
Black	44.3	37.3	29.7
Latino	23.8	9.7	11.9
Multi-racial/ethnic	11.2	16.0	33.9
White	9.0	27.9	11.1
Recent immigrant	9.1	5.3	9.7
Longer term immigrant	19.2	11.1	23.7
Male	51.8	52.4	60.5
Female	48.1	47.6	39.5
GLBT	1.9	8.0	14.4

7. By Age

- Younger teens more likely than older teens to be white (17.5% of age <15, 13.3% of age 15-16, 7.8% of age 17-18, and 5.5% of age 19+.)
- Older teens age 17+ more likely than younger teens to be male (59% vs. 51%).
- Teens age 17-18 more likely to be in summer school (75% vs. 59% of total sample), while teens age 14 and under were more likely to be in a summer job program (55% vs. 41% of the total sample).
- Older teens more likely than younger teens to be immigrants (50.8% of age 19+, 32.0% of age 17-18, 24.3% of age 15-16, and 19.4% of age <15).
- Teens age 19+ more likely than the others to be higher risk (27% vs. 8% total).
- Teens age 19+ more likely to be Asian (8.6% vs. 4.0% total) and Cape Verdean (8.6% vs. 3.2% total).

8. By Race/Ethnicity

- Asian teens* much more likely to be male than female (69.5% – 30.5% vs. total sample ratio of 53.8% - 46.2%); they were much more likely than their counterparts to be immigrants (47.8% vs. 27.0% total), particularly recent immigrants (23.3% vs. 8.9% total).
- Cape Verdean teens* more likely to be female than male (54.7% – 45.3% vs. total sample ratio of 46.2% vs. 53.8%); they were also less likely to be younger than 15 (10.7% vs.

22.1 total), more likely to be age 17-18 (34.7 vs. 29.3 total), and more likely to be 19+ (14.7 vs. 5.5 total); and they were more likely than their counterparts to be immigrants (39.1% vs. 27.0% total), particularly recent immigrants (17.4% vs. 8.9% total).

- c. **White teens** more likely than their counterparts to be younger than 15 (31.8% vs. 22.1% total) and less likely to be age 17-18 (18.7% vs. 29.3% total); they were less likely to be in BPS (56% vs. 73% total) and more likely to be in a P/M/C school (36% vs. 16%); and they were least likely to be an immigrant (5.5% vs. 27%).
- d. **Latino teens** more likely to be in BPS (88.1% vs. 76.3% total) and less likely to be in a P/M/C school (7.5% vs. 16%); they were more likely to be immigrants (39.2% vs. 27.0% total), particularly longer term (31.3% vs. 18.1% total).
- e. **Multi-racial/ethnic teens** were less likely to be in BPS (62.8% vs. 76.3% total); and more likely to be GLBT (13.4% vs. 4.4%).

9. By Length of Time in U.S.

- a. **Immigrant teens** less likely than US-born teens to attend a P/M/C school (9.7% vs. 18.2%) and to be white (2.5% vs. 15.9%).
- b. **Recent immigrant teens** more likely to be older (age <15: 11% vs. 21.6% total; age 17-18: 41% vs. 29.7%), more likely to be GLBT (12.2% vs. 4.3% total) and more likely to be in summer school (74% vs. 59% of total sample).
- c. **Longer term immigrant teens** more likely than US born or recent immigrant teens to be Latino (35.3% vs. 16.7%, 18.0%).

10. By Neighborhood

- a. **Dorchester 02121** – More likely to be in summer school (68% vs. 59% total), more likely to be black (61% vs. 42% total), and less likely to be white (1% vs. 12% total).
- b. **Dorchester 02122** – More likely to be at a summer job (53% vs. 41% total), less likely to be Latino (8% vs. 20% total), more likely to be Cape Verdean (13% vs. 3% total), more likely to be white (17% vs. 12%), more likely to be younger than age 15 (33% vs. 22% total), and more likely to be in BPS (83% vs. 76%).
- c. **Dorchester 02124** – More likely to be black (66% vs. 42% total), less likely to be Latino (9% vs. 20% total), and less likely to be white (7% vs. 12% total).
- d. **Dorchester 02125** – More likely to be in summer school (65% vs. 59% total), more likely to be Cape Verdean (16% vs. 3% total), less likely to be black (30% vs. 42% total), more likely to be in BPS (86% vs. 76% total), and less likely to be at a P/M/C school (6% vs. 16% total).
- e. **Hyde Park** – More likely to be black (55% vs. 42% total).

- f. **Jamaica Plain** – More likely to be in summer school (70% vs. 59% total), more likely to be Latino (53% vs. 20% total), less likely to be black (28% vs. 42% total), less likely to be white (3% vs. 12% total), less likely to be multi-racial/ethnic (9% vs. 14% total), less likely to be under age 15 (12% vs. 22% total), more likely to be age 15-16 (53% vs. 43% total), more likely to be in BPS (84% vs. 76% total), and less likely to be in a P/M/C school (6% vs. 16% total).
- g. **Mattapan** – More likely to be in summer school (80% vs. 59% total), more likely to be black (68% vs. 42% total), less likely to be Latino (7% vs. 20% total), more likely to be multi-racial/ethnic (20% vs. 14% total), less likely to be white (1% vs. 12% total), more likely to be in BPS (82% vs. 76% total) and less likely to be at a P/M/C school (10% vs. 16% total).
- h. **Roslindale** – More likely to be in a summer job (50% vs. 41% total), more likely to be Latino (38% vs. 20% total), less likely to be black (30% vs. 42% total), and more likely to be in BPS (84% vs. 76% total).
- i. **Roxbury** – More likely to be in summer school (65% vs. 59% total), more likely to be black (57% vs. 42% total), less likely to be white (1% vs. 12% total), less likely to be age 15-16 (34% vs. 43% total), and more likely to be age 17-18 (37% vs. 30% total).
- j. **South Boston** – More likely to be in a summer job (77% vs. 41% total), More likely to be white (61% vs. 12% total), less likely to be black (7% vs. 42% total), less likely to be multi-racial/ethnic (8% vs. 14% total), more likely to be female (58% vs. 46% total), more likely to be age 14 and younger (31% vs. 22% total), more likely to be age 15-16 (50% vs. 43 % total), less likely to be age 17-18 (17% vs. 30% total), less likely to be age 19+ (2% vs. 6% total), more likely to be in a P/M/C school (26% vs. 16% total), and less likely to be an immigrant (16% vs. 27% total).
- k. **South End** – More likely to be in a summer job (50% vs. 41% total), more likely to be Latino (42% vs. 20% total), and less likely to be white (0% vs. 12% total).

11. By Sexual Orientation

- a. **GLBT** teens more likely than total sample to be in a summer job program (56% vs. 41%) and less likely to be in a summer school (44% vs. 59%). Not sure, or “**questioning**,” teens less likely than total sample to be in summer job sample (33%) and more likely to be in summer school sample (67%);
- b. **GLBT** teens less likely than total sample to be in BPS (37% vs. 76%), more likely to be in a P/M/C school (33% vs. 16%), and more likely to be higher risk (20% vs. 5%). **Questioning** teens less likely than total sample to be in BPS (68%) and more likely to be higher risk (13%).
- c. **GLBT** teens less likely than total sample to be black (19% vs. 42%), less likely to be Latino (12% vs. 20%), and more likely to be multi-racial/ethnic (44% vs. 14%). **Questioning** teens more likely than total sample to be Asian (13% vs. 4%).

- d. **GLBT** teens more likely than total sample to be recent immigrant (23% vs. 9%) and longer term immigrant (24% vs. 18%). *Questioning* teens more likely than total sample to be recent immigrant (24%) and longer term immigrant (25%).
- e. **GLBT** teens more likely than total sample to be female (54% vs. 46%). *Questioning* teens more likely than total sample to be male (63% vs. 54%).
- f. **GLBT** teens less likely than total sample to be age 14 and younger (16% vs. 22%) and more likely to be age 15-16 (49% vs. 44%). *Questioning* teens less likely than total sample to be age 15-16 (32%), but more likely to be age 17-18 (39% vs. 30%) and age 19+ (10% vs. 6%).

**TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY,
SUMMER SCHOOL AND SUMMER JOB SAMPLES, 2001**

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Summer School</u>	<u>Summer Job</u>	<u>Total</u>
Asian	64%	36%	100%
Black	63	37	100
Cape Verdean	68	32	100
Latino	68	32	100
Multi-racial/ethnic	46	54	100
White	26	74	100

2001 BOSTON YOUTH SURVEY

2001 Boston Youth Survey

Please answer every question by filling in at least one bubble 0

We would like to ask you a few questions about yourself.

1. Are you:

- a) Female? 0
- b) Male? 0

2. What is your age:

- a) 13 or younger 0
- b) 14 0
- c) 15 0
- d) 16 0
- e) 17 0
- f) 18 0
- g) 19 or older 0

3. During the last school year, were you in grade:

- a) 7? 0
- b) 8? 0
- c) 9? 0
- d) 10? 0
- e) 11? 0
- f) 12? 0
- g) College? 0
- h) I did not attend school last year 0

We would like to ask you some questions about school.

4. In school, was homework assigned to you:

- a) Daily? 0
- b) Most days? 0
- c) Occasionally? 0
- d) Rarely? 0
- e) Never? 0
- f) I am not in school 0

5. About how much time did you spend each day working on homework assigned to you?

- a) More than three hours 0
- b) Between one and three hours 0
- c) Between a half hour and one hour 0
- d) Less than a half-hour 0
- e) No homework is assigned to me 0
- f) I am not in school 0

6. If you took the MCAS test this past year, did you find the test to be:

- a) Too hard? 0
- b) Just about right? 0
- c) Too easy? 0
- d) I did not take the test? 0

7. If you took the MCAS test this past year, did you take the test seriously?

- a) Yes 0
- b) No 0
- c) I did not take the test 0

8. What were most of your grades last year?

- a) A's and B's 0
- b) B's and C's 0
- c) C's and D's 0
- d) D's and F's 0

9. What grade do you want to complete with your education? (Check only one)

- a) Grade 8 0
- b) GED 0
- c) High School 0
- d) Vocational School 0
- e) Military training 0
- f) 2 yr. College 0
- g) 4 yr. College 0
- h) Graduate School 0

2001 Boston Youth Survey

Please answer every question by filling in at least one bubble 0

10. What do you see as the biggest barriers, if any, to reaching your education goal? (Check all that apply)

- a) I don't see any barriers 0
- b) I don't believe I can succeed 0
- c) Low grades 0
- d) Laziness 0
- e) Racism/Discrimination 0
- f) Family responsibility 0
- g) Language 0
- h) Fear 0
- i) Legal - Criminal 0
- j) Legal - Immigration 0
- k) Lack of support from my family 0
- l) Not enough information about my choices 0

11. How important is getting good grades to your peers/friends?

- a) Very important 0
- b) Important 0
- c) Somewhat Important 0
- d) Not important 0

12. Did you transfer to a different school during the past school year?

- a) No 0
- b) Once 0
- c) Twice 0
- d) Three or more times 0

13. *Not counting sick days*, how many days were you absent from school during the past school year?

- a) None 0
- b) Between one and six days 0
- c) Between seven and 12 days 0
- d) Between 13 and 20 days 0
- e) More than 21 days 0

14. *Not counting sick days*, why didn't you go to school on those days you were absent? (Check all that apply)

- a) Didn't care about school 0
- b) Trouble with other students 0
- c) Trouble with teachers 0
- d) Felt unsafe 0
- e) Family vacation 0
- f) Trouble at home 0
- g) Overslept/too tired 0
- h) Personal/family responsibilities 0
- i) Had to take care of younger brothers/sisters 0
- j) Other 0 _____

We would now like to ask you questions about what you do when you're not in school.

15. If you are working in a summer jobs program, how did you hear about the program? (Check all that apply)

- a) I am not working in a summer jobs program 0
- b) BostonYouthZone.com/city web site 0
- c) Mayor's YOUTHLINE 0
- d) Newspaper ad 0
- e) Radio/T.V. 0
- f) Friend 0
- g) Parent/guardian 0
- h) Youth worker 0
- i) Street worker 0
- j) Police 0
- k) Teacher/school staff 0
- l) Career Specialist 0
- m) Church/faith organization 0

2001 Boston Youth Survey

Please answer every question by filling in at least one bubble 0

16. If you are working in a summer jobs program, how do you plan to spend the money you will earn? (Check all that apply)

- a) I am not working in a summer jobs program 0
- b) Pay for tuition 0
- c) Buy clothes 0
- d) Savings account 0
- e) Go on a trip 0
- f) Purchase a car 0
- g) Entertainment (movies, music, etc.) 0
- h) Contribute to family/household expenses (food, rent, bills) 0
- i) Other 0 _____

17. What do you do **MOST** of the time after school? (Check only one)

- a) Go home by myself 0
- b) Stay with relatives 0
- c) Go home to parent/guardian 0
- d) Take care of family members 0
- e) Hang out with friends 0
- f) Go to work 0
- g) Go to a sports, arts, tutoring or recreation program in the community 0
- h) Participate in a school sports or club activity 0
- i) Go to the library 0
- j) Other 0 _____

18. What else do you do after school, on days when you don't do the one thing answered on question #17? (Check all that apply)

- a) Go home by myself 0
- b) Stay with relatives 0
- c) Go home to parent or guardian 0
- d) Take care of family members 0
- e) Hang out with friends 0
- f) Go to work 0
- g) Go to a sports, arts, tutoring or recreation program in the community 0
- h) Participate in a school sports or club activity 0
- i) Go to the library 0
- j) Other 0 _____

19. If you go to work after school, about how many hours a week do you work?

- a) I do not go to work after school 0
- b) Less than 10 hours a week 0
- c) Between 10 and 20 hours a week 0
- d) 20 or more hours a week 0

20. If you do not go to an afterschool program, club or activity, why not? (Check all that apply)

- a) I do participate in an after-school program 0
- b) Nothing interests me 0
- c) I have to work 0
- d) I have to take care of younger siblings 0
- e) I don't know of any programs 0
- f) My family can't afford it 0
- g) Most programs I know are for younger kids 0
- h) I have no way of getting there or back home 0
- i) None of my friends go; we'd rather hang out 0
- j) My parents want me to go right home after school 0

2001 Boston Youth Survey

Please answer every question by filling in at least one bubble 0

21. If you are interested in attending an after-school program, what kind would you like to participate in? (Check all that apply)

- a. I'm not interested in an afterschool program 0
- b. Tutoring 0
- c. Visual arts 0
- d. Music 0
- e. Drama 0
- f. Photography 0
- g. Martial arts 0
- h. Work out 0
- i. Dance 0
- j. Creative writing 0
- k. SAT Prep 0
- l. CPR/First Aid 0
- m. Book club 0
- n. Movie club 0
- o. Web design 0
- p. Stress management 0
- q. Intramural sports 0
- r. Peer leadership or support 0
- s. Other 0 _____

22. In the last six months, have you performed any volunteer work or community service, through your family, school, faith organization, youth club or some other organization?

- a) Yes 0
- b) No 0

Please answer some technology questions.

23. Can you get onto the Internet from a computer:

- a) at home? Yes 0 No 0
- b) at school? Yes 0 No 0
- c) in the public library? Yes 0 No 0
- d) in a Boston Community Center? Yes 0 No 0

24. Do you have a computer in the room where you sleep?

- a) Yes 0 b) No 0

25. Do you have a telephone in your room?

- a) Yes 0 b) No 0

26. Do you have your own cell phone?

- a) Yes 0 b) No 0

We would now like to ask you some health related questions.

27. Are you covered by health insurance?

- a) Yes 0 b) No 0 c) Don't know 0

28. Have you had a physical exam in the last year?

- a) Yes 0 b) No 0

29. Did you visit a dentist in the last year?

- a) Yes 0 b) No 0

30. On how many of the past 7 days did you exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic activities?

- a) 0 days 0
- b) 1 day 0
- c) 2 days 0
- d) 3 days 0
- e) 4 days 0
- f) 5 days 0
- g) 6 days 0
- h) 7 days 0

31. In the last year, did you play a sport with regular practices and an adult coach?

- a) Yes 0 b) No 0

2001 Boston Youth Survey

Please answer every question by filling in at least one bubble 0

32. What drug, if any, is used most by the youth in your neighborhood? (Check only one)

- a) Alcohol 0
- b) Cocaine 0
- c) Heroin 0
- d) Marijuana 0
- e) Club drugs (Ecstasy, Special K) 0
- f) OxyContin 0
- g) Steroids 0
- h) Other 0 _____
- i) No drugs are used by youth in my neighborhood 0

We would now like to ask you some questions about safety.

33. Do you believe that physical or sexual violence between boyfriend and girlfriend or between dating partners is a problem among the young people you know?

- a) Yes, very much 0
- b) Yes, somewhat 0
- c) Not at all 0

34. Do you feel safe.... (answer Yes or No)

- a) At school in class? Yes 0 No 0
- b) At school in the hallways? Yes 0 No 0
- c) On the way to/from school? Yes 0 No 0
- d) At home? Yes 0 No 0
- e) On your street? Yes 0 No 0
- f) On an MBTA bus or trolley? Yes 0 No 0
- g) On an MBTA train or station? Yes 0 No 0
- h) At your youth center or after-school program? Yes 0 No 0
- i) In your neighborhood? Yes 0 No 0
- j) In Downtown Boston? Yes 0 No 0

35. If you witnessed violence during the last year, was it committed: (Check all that apply)

- a) I did not witness any violence in the last year 0
- b) On the MBTA? 0
- c) In your home? 0
- d) In your school building? 0
- e) On school grounds? 0
- f) On the street? 0
- g) With a gun? 0
- h) With a knife? 0
- i) With another weapon (bat, club, e.g.)? 0
- j) With fists or feet? 0
- k) By a family member? 0
- l) By a friend? 0
- m) By someone else you know? 0
- n) By someone you don't know? 0

36. How serious do you think gang activities are in your school?

- a) Very serious 0
- b) Somewhat serious 0
- c) Not serious 0

37. How serious do you think gang activities are in your neighborhood?

- a) Very serious 0
- b) Somewhat serious 0
- c) Not serious 0

38. Why do you think someone would join a gang? (Check all that apply)

- a) Acceptance/to fit in 0
- b) For protection 0
- c) For something to do 0
- d) It's easier to get even 0
- e) Other 0 _____

2001 Boston Youth Survey

Please answer every question by filling in at least one bubble 0

39. What drugs, if any, cause the most problems in your neighborhood? (Check all that apply)

- a) Alcohol 0
- b) Tobacco/Nicotine 0
- c) Cocaine 0
- d) Heroin 0
- e) Marijuana 0
- f) Club drugs (Ecstasy, Special K) 0
- g) OxyContin 0
- h) Steroids 0
- i) Other 0 _____
- j) There are no drug problems among youth in my neighborhood 0

40. What kinds of problems are being caused by the use of those drugs in your neighborhood? (Check all that apply)

- a) Pressure to buy 0
- b) Violence 0
- c) Theft 0
- d) Fear 0
- e) Addiction 0
- f) Overdosing 0
- g) Other 0 _____
- h) There are no drug problems among youth in my neighborhood 0

41. During the last 12 months, if you have had any contact with an MBTA police officer, what were the reasons for the contact? (Check all that apply)

- a) I did not have any contact with an MBTA police officer during the past 12 months 0
- b) I was stopped and questioned about a crime 0
- c) I was warned about doing something I shouldn't have been doing 0
- d) I reported a crime 0

- e) I asked for directions or other assistance 0
- f) I was arrested 0
- g) I was stopped and searched 0
- h) I was there when someone else was questioned or arrested 0

42. Do you feel you were treated with respect by the MBTA police during this/these encounter(s)?

- a) I didn't have contact with an MBTA police officer 0
- b) Always 0
- c) Most of the time 0
- d) Some of the time 0
- e) Never 0

43. During the past 12 months, if you have had any contact with a Boston Police officer, what were the reasons for the contact? (Check all that apply)

- a) I did not have any contact with a Boston police officer during the past 12 months 0
- b) I was stopped and questioned about a crime 0
- c) I know the neighborhood Youth Service Officer 0
- d) I attended a prevention, sports or recreation program run by police officers 0
- e) I was warned about doing something I shouldn't have been doing 0
- f) I reported a crime 0
- g) I was pulled over in my motor vehicle 0
- h) I asked for directions or other assistance 0
- i) I was arrested 0
- j) I was stopped and searched 0
- k) I was there when someone else was questioned or arrested 0

2001 Boston Youth Survey

Please answer every question by filling in at least one bubble 0

44. Do you feel you were treated with respect by the Boston Police during this/these encounter(s)?

- a) I didn't have contact with a Boston Police officer 0
b) Always 0
c) Most of the time 0
d) Some of the time 0
e) Never 0

We would now like to ask you some questions about your relationships and well being.

45. Are you able to talk to at least one of your parents/guardians about most things?

- a) Yes 0
b) No 0

46. Are you satisfied with communication between you and your parent(s) or other primary caregivers (e.g., guardian, grandparent)?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|------|--------------|
| a) Mother | Yes 0 | No 0 | No contact 0 |
| b) Father | Yes 0 | No 0 | No contact 0 |
| c) Other primary caregiver | Yes 0 | No 0 | No contact 0 |

47. During the past month, did you feel that you were just as good as other people?

- a) Most of or all of the time 0
b) A lot of the time 0
c) Sometimes 0
d) Never or rarely 0

48. During the past month, did you feel hopeful about the future?

- a) Most of or all of the time 0
b) A lot of the time 0
c) Sometimes 0
d) Never or rarely 0

49. During the past month, did you feel depressed?

- a) Most of or all of the time 0
b) A lot of the time 0
c) Sometimes 0
d) Never or rarely 0

50. During the past 6 months did any of the following make you feel stressed out?: (Check all that apply)

- a) Death, injury or illness of family member 0
b) Death, injury or illness of friend 0
c) Separation, divorce or remarriage of parents 0
d) Conflict with parent/family member 0
e) Conflict between parents/family members 0
f) Conflict with friends 0
g) Conflicts with boyfriend/girlfriend 0
h) Peer pressure 0
i) Lack of friends/loneliness 0
j) Abuse (physical/sexual/emotional) 0
k) Job or conflict at work 0
l) Standardized tests (MCAS/Stanford 9/SAT) 0
m) Homework/school grades 0
n) Fulfilling expectations of parents 0
o) Fulfilling personal expectations 0
p) College admissions 0
q) Conflicts with teachers 0
r) Bullying/conflicts with other students 0
s) Depression 0
t) Eating habits/body image 0
u) Financial difficulties 0
v) Future/life directions 0
w) Performing in sports/creative arts 0
x) Not enough time to do everything 0

2001 Boston Youth Survey

Please answer every question by filling in at least one bubble 0

51. If you felt stressed, would you use the following services/people? (Check all that apply)

- a) Teen hotline 0
- b) Peer counselor 0
- c) Doctor/nurse 0
- d) Psychologist/social worker 0
- e) Religious leader 0
- f) Internet chat/information 0
- g) Guidance counselor 0
- h) Teacher 0
- i) Friend 0
- j) Mentor 0
- k) Family 0
- l) Other 0 _____

52. How do you handle or cope with stress? (Check all that apply)

- a) Exercise 0
- b) Relaxation 0
- c) Prayer/meditation 0
- d) Get upset, let feelings out 0
- e) Get angry and do things I later regret 0
- f) Keep feelings to self 0
- g) Drink alcohol or take drugs 0
- h) Cut or hurt myself 0
- i) See a counselor/therapist/health care professional 0
- j) Get support /advice from friends 0
- k) Get support /advice from family 0
- l) Get support/advice from an adult (other than family) whom I know and trust 0

53. Do you think you handle stress well?

- a) Yes 0 b) No 0 c) Sometimes 0

54. If you answered "no" or "sometimes" to the above question, do you feel that this stress harms you:

- a) Relationships with family members? Yes 0 No 0
- b) Relationships with friends? Yes 0 No 0
- c) Ability to do well in school? Yes 0 No 0
- d) Physical well being? Yes 0 No 0
- e) Emotional well being? Yes 0 No 0
- f) Ability to do well at an activity that is important to you (sports/creative arts, e.g.)? Yes 0 No 0

We would like to ask you a few more questions about yourself.

55. During the last school year, were you: (Check only one)

- a) In a Boston public school? 0
- b) In a private or parochial school? 0
- c) In METCO? 0
- d) In a charter school? 0
- e) In an alternative school? 0
- f) Out of school and working? 0
- g) Out of school and not working? 0
- h) In a GED program? 0
- i) In college? 0
- j) Not living in Boston? 0
- k) In "home schooling"? 0

2001 Boston Youth Survey

Please answer every question by filling in at least one bubble 0

56. Do you consider yourself to be: (CHECK ONLY ONE)

- a) Chinese? 0
- b) Japanese? 0
- c) Vietnamese? 0
- d) Other Asian? 0 _____
-
- e) African? 0
- f) African-American? 0
- g) Haitian? 0
- h) Jamaican? 0
- i) Other Caribbean Black? 0 _____
-
- j) Dominican? 0
- k) Puerto Rican? 0
- l) Salvadoran? 0
- m) Other Hispanic/Latino? 0 _____
-
- n) Bi-racial/multi-racial? 0
- o) Brazilian? 0
- p) Cape Verdean? 0
- q) Middle Eastern? 0
- r) Native American? 0
- s) White? 0
- t) Other? 0 _____

57. What neighborhood do you live in? (Check the one you live in or most often live in)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Allston 0 | k) Mattapan 0 |
| b) Beacon Hill or Back Bay 0 | l) Mission Hill 0 |
| c) Brighton 0 | m) North End 0 |
| d) Charlestown 0 | n) Roslindale 0 |
| e) Chinatown 0 | o) Roxbury 0 |
| f) Dorchester 0 | p) South Boston 0 |
| g) East Boston 0 | q) South End 0 |
| h) Fenway 0 | r) West End 0 |
| i) Hyde Park 0 | s) West Roxbury 0 |
| j) Jamaica Plain 0 | |
| t) Other 0 _____ | |
| u) I don't live in Boston 0 | |

58. What is your zip code? (Check the one you live in or most often live in)

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| a) 02108 0 | l) 02121 0 | w) 02134 0 |
| b) 02109 0 | m) 02122 0 | x) 02135 0 |
| c) 02110 0 | n) 02124 0 | y) 02136 0 |
| d) 02111 0 | o) 02125 0 | z) 02146 0 |
| e) 02113 0 | p) 02126 0 | aa) 02152 0 |
| f) 02114 0 | q) 02127 0 | bb) 02167 0 |
| g) 02115 0 | r) 02128 0 | cc) 02171 0 |
| h) 02116 0 | s) 02129 0 | dd) 02199 0 |
| i) 02119 0 | t) 02130 0 | ee) 02210 0 |
| j) 02118 0 | u) 02131 0 | ff) 02215 0 |
| k) 02120 0 | v) 02132 0 | |
| gg) Other 0 _____ | | |

2001 Boston Youth Survey

Please answer every question by filling in at least one bubble 0

59. Who lives in your house: (Check all that apply)

- a) Mother? 0
- b) Step-mother? 0
- c) Female guardian? 0
- d) Father? 0
- e) Step-father? 0
- f) Male guardian? 0
- g) Mother's boyfriend? 0
- h) Father's girlfriend? 0
- i) Grandparent/s? 0
- j) Brother/Sister? 0
- k) Other relatives (aunt, uncle, etc.)? 0
- l) I live with a foster family? 0
- m) I live alone? 0
- n) My boyfriend/girlfriend or spouse? 0
- o) I live in a group/residential facility? 0
- p) I live in a homeless shelter? 0
- q) Other _____ 0

60. Do you consider yourself to be: (Check only one)

- a) Heterosexual (straight)? 0
- b) Gay or Lesbian? 0
- c) Bisexual? 0
- d) Transgender? 0
- e) Not sure? 0

**61. How long have you lived in the United States?
(Check only one)**

- a) I have always lived in the United States 0
- b) Four years or less 0
- c) More than four years 0

62. Do you qualify for a free lunch program at school?

- a) Yes 0
- b) No 0
- c) Not sure 0

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

PLEASE DO NOT FILL IN BELOW THIS LINE

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A 0 | F 0 |
| B 0 | G 0 |
| C 0 | H 0 |
| D 0 | I 0 |
| E 0 | J 0 |